

# KOREA

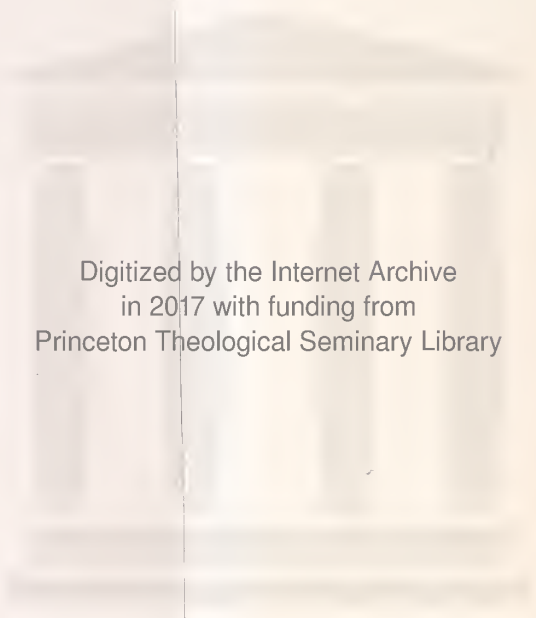
## HAND BOOK OF MISSIONS 1920



MOFFETT

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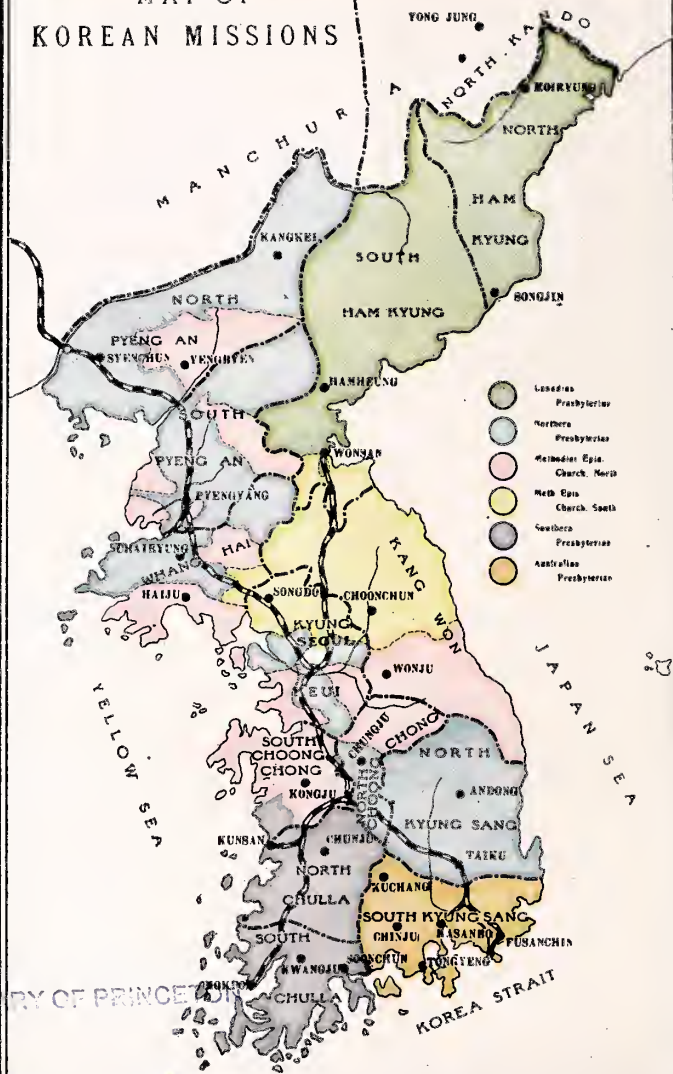
ED UNDER DIRECTION OF  
CHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT  
OF NORTH AMERICA



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# MAP OF KOREAN MISSIONS



- London Presbyterians
- Northern Presbyterians
- Methodist Episcopal Church North
- Methodist Episcopal Church South
- Southern Presbyterians
- Australian Presbyterians

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K O R E A  
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**1920**



KOREA  
HAND BOOK  
OF  
MISSIONS  
1920



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## FOREWORD.

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In every guide book devoted to the Orient, and at every crossroads and along each bypath in Korea, the location of Buddhist temples, of Shinto shrines and of stone idols is so graphically described that even the most casual tourist need overlook none of them ; but Christian missions in this land have never been brought to the notice of the traveler.

Christian schools and colleges, hospitals and homes are a part of the life of the community in every city of strategic importance, and, hidden among the hills in hundreds of tiny hamlets, native churches are the center of the worship of God Almighty.

This little book is an effort to help the traveler locate these centers of Christian work, and to see and understand how a living faith has worked out in the lives of a nation.

Kwangju, Korea

M. L. SWINEHART.

August, 1920.





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## A FEW FACTS.

Half the 6,000 population of Syenchun are Christians.

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The Korea Mission of the Northern Presbyterian Church now numbers 150 Missionaries, is the largest Mission of that denomination and comprises 1/3 of that Church's work in Foreign Fields.

---

The largest Theological Seminary in the world is located at Pyeng Yang.

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In one year, as many as 50,000 days' preaching have been subscribed by the native Christians.

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Every Korean Church of any size has its Missionary Society; every Presbytery has its Home Mission Board; while the General Assembly has its Board of Foreign Missions which supports a flourishing Korean Mission to the Chinese in East Shantung.

---

The Northern Presbyterian Mission reports:—

No. Communicants in 1889	100
" " " 1894	220
" " " 1898	2000
" " " 1910	11000
" " " 1920	53000

An average of FOUR a day since the first Christian work was opened in Korea 36 years ago, for that Mission alone.

---

Four-fifths of the Churches in Korea pay ALL their own bills.

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Exclusive of the salaries of Missionaries and money for Mission property, the contributions of the Korean Church is more than double the amount of the Boards' grants for Evangelistic, Educational, and Medical work.

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There is one ordained foreign Preacher to every 150,000 persons in Korea ; one Missionary to every 37,000.

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The native Church supports 284 ordained Korean Pastors ; one to every 305 Communicants.

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There are 1426 natives engaged in teaching the 23,718 Boys and Girls in the Christian Schools.

---

The area of Korea is 89,548 Square Miles ; that of Kansas is 81,318 Square Miles.

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Except in rare cases no illiterate Korean is baptized into full Church Membership. They are required to learn to read before being received.

---

All the Sunday School is in the Church ; all the Church is in the Sunday School.

---

Total number of Communicants 86700 ; Sunday School Students 183,000.

---

No. Organized Churches	...	...	...	...	...	945
No. Evangelistic Centers	...	...	...	...	...	2120
						<hr/>
						3065
No. Sunday Schools	...	...	...	...	...	3316

---



**Happy School Girls.**

Eighty Nine per cent of the entire church membership in Korea, is literate.

---

Each year, 47,086 men and 49,999 women leave their homes and journey to the Mission centers for special courses of study in Bible Schools or Institutes.



#### **Customs Examinations.**

Personal effects of bona fide travellers are admitted free of duty, and no formal declaration is required. Cigars and tobacco of all kinds are subject to a high duty, but a small amount for the personal use of each individual is allowed free entry. It is more convenient to hand over one's baggage with the keys, to one of the hotel runners, who will see the baggage cleared and sent to the hotel. Automobiles accompanying tourists are admitted free of duty, provided the tourists pay a deposit equivalent to the amount of the duty ordinarily levied, and leave the country with the automobiles before the expiration of 12 months.

#### **Standard Time.**

When it is 12:00 noon in Japan and Chosen (Central Japan Time) it is

11:30 A.M. in Formosa (West Japan Time)

11:00 A.M. in South Manchuria and China Proper (China Time)

11:23 A.M. in North Manchuria (Harbin Time)

4:58 A.M. in Siberia and Russia (Petrograd Time)

2:57 A.M. in West Europe (Greenwich Time)

6:57 P.M. on the Pacific Coast of America (Pacific Time)

Railway trains are worked on Central Japan Time in Japan Proper and Chosen, and on China Time in South Manchuria and China Proper. When passengers are arriving in Japan by way of the Trans-Siberian and Chosen Route, they must have the time changed as follows:

At Manchuria—Put forward Petrograd Time 6 hrs. 25 min.

At Changchun—Put back Harbin Time 23 min.

At Antung—Put forward China Time 1 hr.

#### **Domestic Postage.**

Letters 3 sen per 15 grammes.

Unsealed Printed Letters 2 sen per 37½ grammes.

Post-cards 1½ sen (single).

Post-cards 3 sen (reply prepaid).

Printed Matter, Samples, etc., 2 sen per 112½ grammes.

Registration fee 7 sen.

Rates to Chinese points where there are Japanese post offices are the same as above.



**Eager for News. Reading the bulletins posted out side a news paper office.**

Telegrams 6 sen per word for first 5 words ; after that 5 sen per word. (Minimum charge 30 sen).

Postal Money Order.

Money Order (Maximum Yen 200.00).

Telegraphic Money Order.

Postal Order.

#### **International Postage.**

Letters 10 sen up to 20 grammes and 6 sen for each additional 20 grammes.

Post-cards 4 sen (single).

Post-cards 8 sen (reply prepaid).

Printed matter 2 sen per 50 grammes.

Samples of merchandise 4 sen up to 100 grammes and 2 sen for each additional 100 grammes.

Commercial Papers 10 sen up to 250 grammes and 2 sen for each additional 250 grammes.

Registration fee 10 sen.

□ □ □

### **NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.**

The history of this Mission began with the arrival in Seoul of Hon. Horace N. Allen, M.D., from Shanghai v.a Chemulpo. It was fortunate (or shall we say foreordained) that the first Protestant Missionary was a physician. For in less than three months (December 4th) the quarrel between the Progressive and Conservative parties in Korea broke out, in which the assassination of Prince Min Yong Ik was attempted and would have been successful had not his life been saved by Dr. Allen who immediately became so popular with the Korean people



and Government that he was given a building for a hospital and was running a clinic of a hundred patients a day by the time Rev. Horace G. Underwood, D.D., LL.D., arrived on April 5th, 1885.

The next year while Mr. Hulburt, one of the Government school teachers just arrived, guarded the door Dr. Underwood baptized the first seven converts. The same year (1886), he established a school for boys. Thus within two years, medical, evangelistic, and educational work were all begun. The work of the Mission in Seoul and vicinity now comprises 114 churches and groups of which seven are in the city. There are 3000 baptized adults and 6500 Christians. The principal institutions are the John D. Wells Training School for Christian Workers (boys), the Young Women's Academy, the Chosen Christian College, and the Severance Union Medical College and Hospital where 40,000 patients are treated annually.

By 1889 Dr. Underwood had itinerated in the three provinces to the northwest; Rev. J. S. Gale, D.D., itinerated in the south; while together that year in a pavilion overlooking the Han River, during the rainy season, they began the first literary work of the Mission. The literary output of both of these men has been considerable. Both had a prominent part in Bible translation work. In deputation work in America, Dr. Underwood represented the Korea Mission Field with remarkable ability. His more than thirty years service furnishes a most interesting contribution to Missionary biography, and his early death at the age of fifty seven is greatly lamented.

In 1891, Dr. Gale and the Rev. S. A. Moffett, D.D., itinerated into Manchuria and back through the northern part of Korea to the east coast and south to Seoul. "Thus by May 1891," as Dr. Moffett writes, "the Presbyterian Missionaries had proclaimed the Gospel in every province in Korea." They had spied out the land. In that same year the Station at Fusan was opened. This Station after 23 years history was turned over to the Australian Presbyterian Mission with 98 churches and groups, 1870 baptized adults and a total of 4200 Christians.

The rapidly developing work in the north made it necessary to open a station at Pyeng Yang (Heijo) in 1895. Some years later Dr. Moffett had the pleasure of helping ordain to the ministry the man who once threw stones at him in this city which is the largest city north of Seoul, and in some respects the largest center of Missionary work in the country.

Here are located more than a score of Missionaries, a Boys' and a Girls' Academies (both with large attendance), the Presbyterian Theological Seminary (at times the largest in the world), the Union Christian College, a Boarding School for Missionaries' children, seven Presbyterian churches in the city and 265 in the province, and a total of 32,000 Christians, half of whom are baptized. In Pyeng Yang city is the large well known Central Presbyterian Church with its blind Pastor Kil whose history is most interesting and whose power as a preacher is wonderful.



**Along the River.**

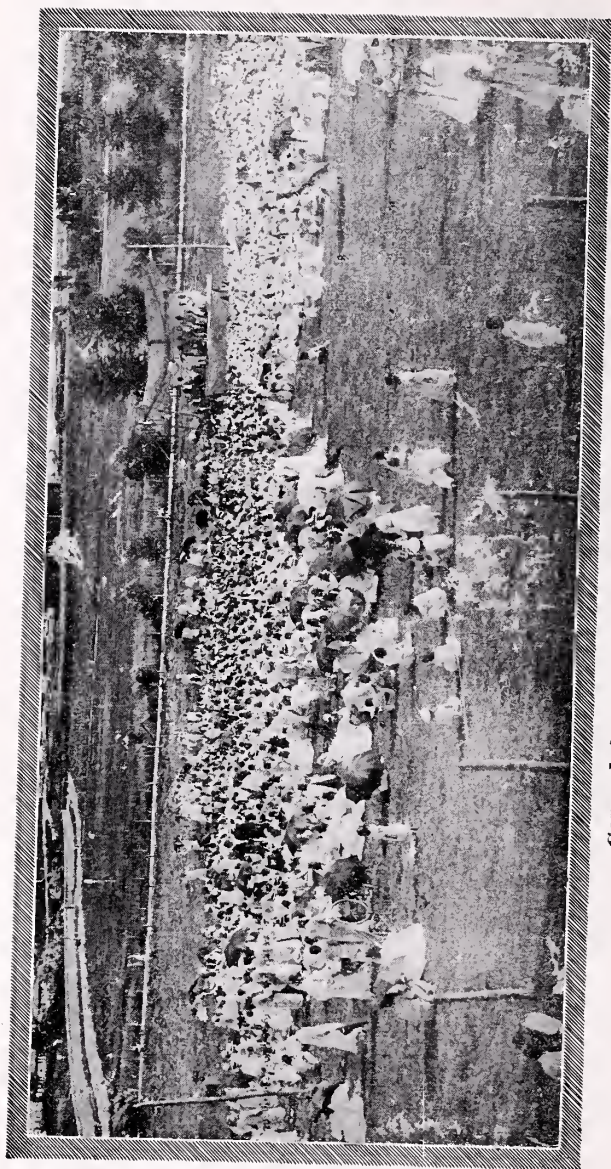
The largest city in the southern part of the country is Taiku. This Station was opened in 1899. This is the hottest, most densely populated section of Korea. This Mission Station is responsible for the evangelization of over a million people. The total number of Christians passed the 10,000 mark in 1912. There is an academy each for boys and girls, a good hospital plant, and an extensive Bible Institute work.

Pyeng Yang became a center for the work in the three north western provinces until it became necessary to open a new Station at Syenchun (Sensen). Here has been witnessed one of the most phenomenal growths in the history of Missions. In the Station's territory there are over 30,000 Christians while in the town of Syenchun with a population of 6,000, about half are Christians in two large congregations. Of one of these the Rev. Mr. Nyang is pastor. He was one of the first seven Koreans ordained to the ministry and the first Korean Moderator of the General Assembly. Here are located the Hugh O'Neill Jr. Boys' Academy (attendance 300), a largely attended Girls' School, and "In His Name" Hospital which treats annually 30,000 patients.

Of the above mentioned five Stations, three were located in the largest cities of the country, one in the port of entry in the south, while Syenchun is near Euiju, the port of entry in the north. It is not strange then that the railroad afterwards built, passed through all these cities. The next stage of development of the Mission was to establish an equal number of stations off from the main line of traffic.

A second station developed from the Pyeng Yang and Seoul centers was Chairyung (Sainei), 20 miles by auto from the Sariwon (Shari-in) railroad station. This is known as the Yellow Sea province. Before the Station was opened even, there were 100 churches and groups, 2000 baptized adults, and 7500 Christians in this territory. Now there are about 20,000





**General Assembly in Session at Pyeng Yang.**



Christians, half of whom are baptized, while the hospital and dispensary treat annually 25,000 patients.

The next year in another province worked from Seoul, a Station was opened at Chungju, 15 miles by auto from the Chochi-in railroad station. A good hospital building, the Duncan Memorial, has been erected but unfortunately it is now closed because of a shortage of medical missionaries. The work in this province has been the most difficult the Mission has undertaken because the people are slow to believe. However there are 53 churches and groups with 1800 Christians. The Chungju city church and primary schools are very encouraging.

For eight years Missionaries from Syenchun made annual itinerating trips into the far northern districts of which Kangkei is the center. Finally just 20 years after Dr. and Mrs. Underwood made their famous honeymoon trip to this interior city, the first resident missionaries entered with 2000 people lining the city wall to see them come. The six to eight day overland trip has been reduced to one day by a narrow gauge railroad of 20 miles from Sin Anju to Konmore and then 150 miles by automobile. In Kangkei are located the Kennedy Hospital and the Potter Memorial Bible Institute. The Station's territory extends 100 by 200 miles and contains 500 Christians.

An equal extent of territory and an equal number of Christians are to be found among the Koreans across the Yalu River in Manchuria. Missionaries have already been set aside for this work and have been residing in Mukden, but the proposed new station, Shin Min Pu, is 200 miles east of that city. The large yearly emigration of Koreans into Manchuria makes this work both interesting and promising.

Almost 10 years after the Station at Taiku was opened, another station in this densely populated province was decided upon. The location is Andong, 70 miles by auto from Taiku. This is the station where more than 15,000 Gospels a year for several years have been sold by the Christians to non-Christians, thus doing gratis the work of many colporteurs. The work here has grown rapidly and now comprises 90 churches and groups and nearly 5000 Christians. The Cornelius Baker Memorial Hospital is located here.

The Chosen Mission now numbers 150 Missionaries and is the largest Mission of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A., and comprises about one third of that church's work in foreign fields, as follows:—53,000 baptized adults, 117,000 Christians, 700 paid workers and 15,000 unpaid workers, 1200 churches and groups, 1000 boarding students, 10,000 primary school pupils, 3000 hospital patients yearly, and 135,000 dispensary patients. During the history of the Mission, about 30 Missionaries have died in service, while 60 have resigned.

This is a wonderful work and under the blessing of God has been made:—

(a) **Self-Propagating.** The Korean church in one way or another has persistently preached to non-believers. In one



**Devil posts by the roadside.**

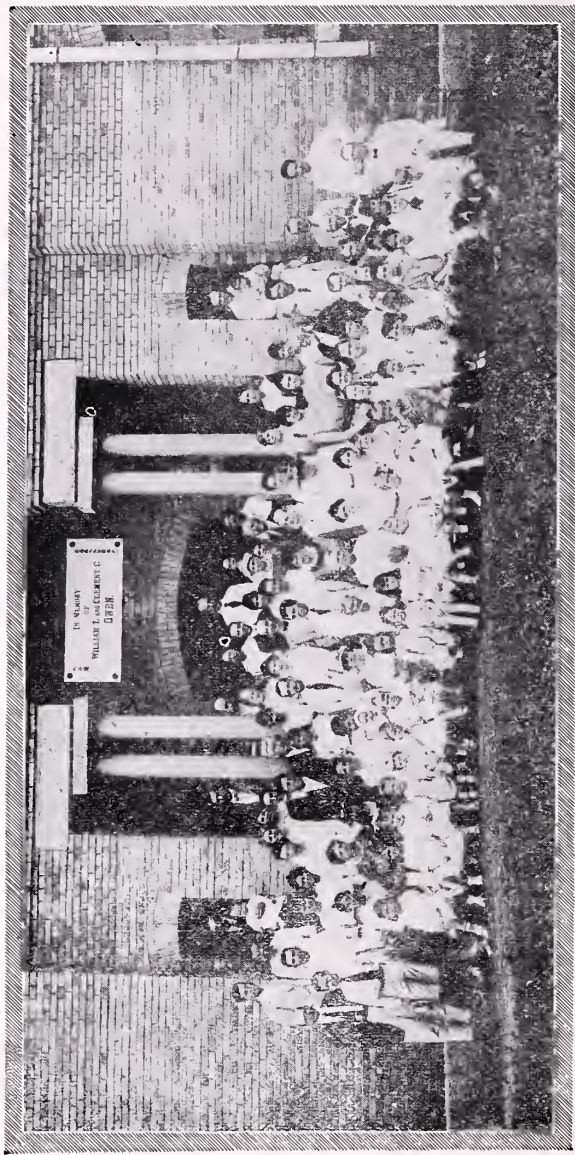
year, as many as 40,000 days' preaching have been subscribed. Every church of any size has its Missionary Society and every Presbytery has its Home Mission Board, while the General Assembly has its Board of Foreign Missions which supports a flourishing Korean Mission to the Chinese in East Shantung. Every church, every district, every Station center has its yearly Bible Class, four to ten days in length, as many as 2000 have been in attendance in one of these ten days' classes and an attendance of 500 is common. In a single year as many as 75,000 of our Christians have attended these Bible Classes.

(b) **Self-Supporting.** Nine-tenths of the twelve hundred churches and groups pay all their own bills. With few exceptions the Korean Christians erect their own church buildings and pay their own pastors' and local preachers' salaries. They finance their own primary schools; Mission money goes mostly to help in higher educational work. More than half of the running expenses of our Hospitals comes from native fees. Exclusive of the salaries of Missionaries and money for Mission property, the contributions of the Korean church is four times the amount of the Board's grant for evangelistic, educational, and medical work.

(c) **Self-Governing.** Every church has some organization by which it conducts its own affairs. Each pastor's or local preacher's circuit has meetings of representative officers to decide all matters. In more than two-thirds of the 1200 churches and groups each Sunday, the local church officers do all the preaching and teaching. Church sessions, Presbyteries, and a General Assembly conduct the affairs of the church entirely independent of any control from the church in America.

In the history of the Chosen Mission, it was five years before the number of communicants numbered 100, and five more





**Southern Presbyterian Mission.**



years before it passed the 200 mark. But in four more years it was 2000, and in eleven more years over 10,000. The present number of over 50,000 communicants is an average of four a day for every day since Dr. Underwood came to Korea 35 years ago, while the total number of Christians is an average of 10 a day.



## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

The Southern Presbyterian Mission is a colony of 68 Americans living in the five Stations nestled among the hills of southwestern Korea. These Stations occupy the strategic points of this part of the country like the finger tips of a great hand. Mokpo is the thumb, Kunsan the fore-finger, Chunju the long out-reaching middle finger, Kwangju the ring finger, curves a bit to the center and Soonchun is thrust away to the south to sustain the arch of the palm.

Twenty eight years ago when all America was occupied with the projected World's Fair and the celebration of the past achievements of Christopher Columbus, seven devoted Missionaries sailed from the harbor of San Francisco for the unknown shore of Korea, and their going commanded not even one headline in the newspapers of the day.

Four years were spent by these pioneers in Seoul studying the language and becoming familiar with the customs of the people among whom they had come to work.

Kunsan, a port upon the west coast was chosen as the site of the first Mission Station. Houses were built after the form and fashion of the homes these pilgrims had left in America, for the Missionary's home in a foreign land is his Castle, his Church, his Town-Hall, and in those days was his Hospital too.

Natives were taught to square by hand great pine timbers that formed the frame work of these houses. The timbers were unusually heavy as the roofs were of tile. Hand made tile in the Orient are cheaper than shingles. In native style the frame work was latticed with bamboo and straw rope, then plastered inside with red mud. The Americans taught the Koreans to make brick and with these the houses were veneered.

From Kunsan the Missionaries divided and some pushed on to the city of Chunju, thirty five miles toward the interior. Curious natives by hundreds and thousands flocked to see these queer people from a far country and the Missionaries began the preaching of the Gospel. A well organized church soon sprang into being in each Mission Station, but the Missionary spent but a fraction of his time shepherding this flock for out through the country, among the distant villages, he sought the "other sheep" that were lost. A net work of tiny churches and cottage meeting places gradually spread over this field.



**Washing Clothing.**

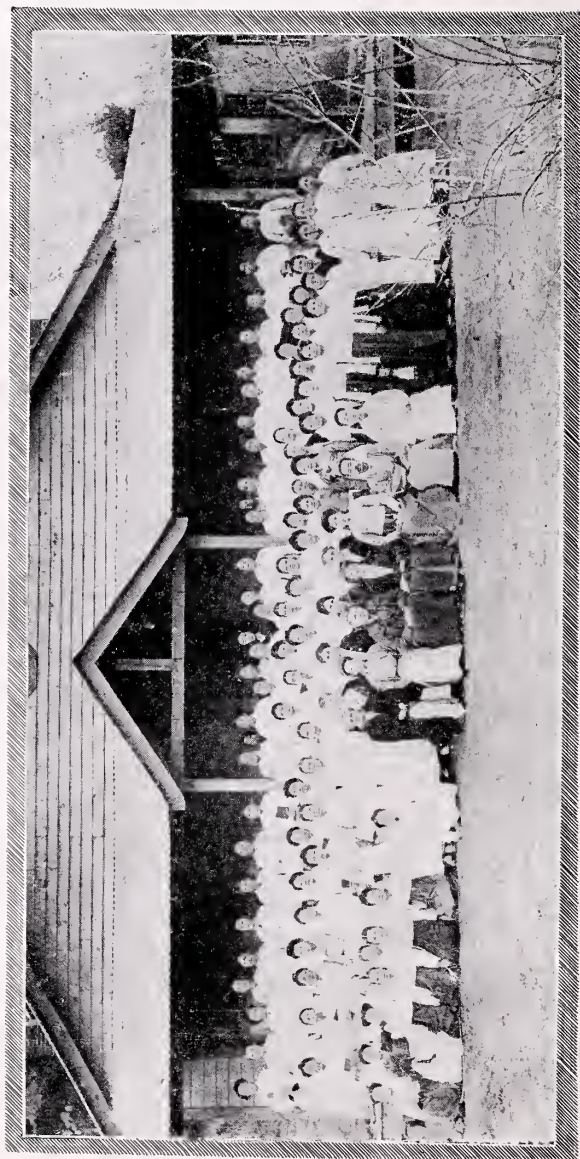
Other Missionaries were sent out from the Homeland and the Stations of Mokpo, Kwangju and Soonchun were opened in succession. Ministers of the Gospel, graduates of the best colleges and theological seminaries of America, travelled by horse back and bicycle over narrow roads, swollen streams and mountain passes into the uttermost parts of this section of Korea until the name of Jesus Christ has been heard in every hamlet. The results were sure. The native church now numbers over seven thousand baptised communicants, and the Christian con-

stituency is fully twice that number. With an organized Christian church came a demand for Christian schools. The church in America erected fine brick buildings for both boys' and girls, schools in each of the five Stations. Seventeen hundred boys' and girls are under Christian instruction and training to-day in these schools, and our dormitories are uncomfortably crowded. Each Station boasts a well equipped hospital in excellent running order and the measure of human suffering relieved by the faithful Missionary Physicians can never be reduced to statistics.

This Mission is located in the most beautiful part of Korea where the rainfall is abundant and the soil fertile. Blue and green mountains rear shaggy tops of pine to the clear sky but their lower slopes spread in well tamed terraces where the barley and rice fields lie.







**Students and Teachers, Union Women's Bible Institute, Wonsan.**

## CAANDIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

A corn of wheat fell into the ground and died in Korea's soil, 25 years ago, in a little native hamlet called Sorai, on the Yellow Sea, so hidden away that only a few villagers saw it disappear. It was the life of a strong brave man who for the salvation of Korea, had chosen a secluded village where he might bury himself among the people and become one of them. He wore their dress, ate their food, taught them, gave them the Water of Life and in less than two years died among them. "But if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit," so reads the Word, and from the death of William McKenzie of Korea was born the Canadian Presbyterian Mission with its nearly fifty men and women—preachers, teachers, doctors, nurses, mothers, beside over 40 children,—living joyfully in the town and cities of east Korea along the Sea of Japan among the 14,000 native believers they have won to love McKenzie's Saviour.

Twenty one years ago, the first five who followed the steps of the pioneer tarried in the splendid port of Wonsan debating whither God would lead them to begin their task; 1920 sees the path they have trodden from Wonsan to Vladivostok, dotted all the way along with churches, schools and hospitals in cities and towns where from thousands of Korean homes rises the joyful sound of praise to the God they now worship and love.

Wonsan is no longer a solitary light. Round it sparkle the Gospel beams from 40 towns and villages where the knowledge of Jesus has come. But the central light grows stronger as children are taught in the schools, the sick are taken to hospital wards and the Christians, now mature in faith, guide their own native church, supply its needs by their gifts and plan themselves for its future.

Ham Heung was a quaint old city, a little to the north, steeped in heathen lore and wedded to its antique customs in the darkness of its seclusion; but the rays of light shot in and many sinful hearts rejoicing in that gladness dropped their spirit—worship and their proud old aristocracy to live in the beauty of the new and Living Way.

Farther up the coast in the fine little port Songjin through which the busy trade of many inland towns passes out to sea, another light was kindled to illumine a great tract of country, north, south and west, where now the preacher, the colporteur and the Bible Woman follow close upon the sorceress, the money-lender and the marriage go-between, among the devil-posts that mark the way to the straw-roofed villages.

Still to the north pressed the torch-bearer, for to the Canadian church it was given to carry the light to the boundary of Korea. Away to the frontier town of Hoiryung on the banks of the rushing river that holds back the dull old hills of China passed the messengers of Christ. Now in this territory 20 churches call for the care of the foreigners who led them to Christ.

But the boundary is not a limit and the Korean preacher



must press on to reach his fellows however far they roam. So in far Manchuria, in the "Middle Country," a great circuit has been found where the light is now flashing from point to point. The town of Yongjung with its fine new hospital, its crowded church and busy school is now only on the border of the China circuit and trying hard to meet or to follow with the Gospel the tide of immigration flowing through northern Korea to the happy "Middle Country."



If one would meet some of the fine Christian pastors given to the Mission in its twenty years of life, or some of its clever doctors and nurses in its four hospitals, or perhaps the gifted young men and women who pilot one through the toils of language study, or the new Korean young woman who has come through prison and hard suffering to become a leader to her sisters, or the devoted tireless Bible woman who has taken with great zeal her years of training to give her a new sphere in the old land, one must start with the Canadian representative at Seve-

rance Hospital in Seoul. Six hours by rail from Seoul lands one at Wonsan to get a welcome from half a dozen Missionaries and to enjoy perhaps the finest view in all the East from their lovely hillside. Below is the Women's Bible Institute, then come the schools and the self-governed church. Four hours by rail covers the distance to Hamheung where the community of twelve foreigners care for the hospital, two churches and our best schools. Songjin is reached by steamer in another day where the attractive country work should be seen under the escort of one of the six Missionaries. The steamer going on to Russia will drop one at a port from which a rail road goes through to Hairyung and later will reach Yongjung. The two families there will charter carts for the unique ride into China which one would prefer to do by airship, but the busy hospital there, the fine congregation of Christians, and the sight of the vast plain filled with Korean villages will help to compensate for aching bones.

## AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

The Australian Presbyterian Mission was founded in 1889 by the Rev. J. H. Davies whose remains lie buried on the hill side above the Fusan Railway Station. Mr. Davies died of small pox within a year of his arrival.

The Mission has five Stations throughout the Province. Connected with the Fusan-chin Mission Station there are 60 churches, six of them being situated around the Fusan harbor. Thirteen are fully organized churches having one or more ordained elders and there are 7 native pastoral charges, each pastor having charge of one or more churches. The remaining congregations have unordained officers in charge under the Foreign Missionaries with several native "Helpers" who constantly travel round preaching and teaching in these churches. All native pastors and all other church workers are wholly supported by native contributions with the exception of 3 Bible Women whose salaries are paid by the Mission.

The Leper Asylum was built 11 years ago with money provided by the Mission to Lepers which is also responsible for the maintenance. There are about 170 inmates, mostly well advanced in the disease as the limited accommodations prevent the admission of any but the most pitiful cases.

The Lepers are by no means as unhappy as might be expected. All are at least nominally Christians and some have been heard to thank God that they became leper; for otherwise they might not have heard of the good news of Salvation.

The Leper Church is a very flourishing institution. The leader is responsible with the Deacons for all the services in the absence of the Superintendent. Sunday School and Bible Study Classes are carried on regularly. There are 95 communicants and 33 are candidates for baptism.



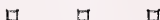
Starting on an itinerating trip.



**Bible Institute, Fusauchin.**

Last year a Home for Untainted Children of Lepers was opened, the money for the building being given by a mother in Australia in memory of a son killed in the Great War.

The Japanese Presbyterian and Methodist Churches have each a Japanese pastor located in Fusan working among the Japanese population.



## **KOREA MISSION, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.**

The Southern Methodist Mission came to Korea, much as the Christian Church came to Europe, in answer to a Macedonian call. This call was embodied in the person of a young Korean, of uncommon ability and noble birth, who embraced Christianity and became a member of the Southern Methodist Church while a political exile in China.

This young-man, now, the Honorable T. H. Yun, or Baron Yun Chi Ho, as he is known in Korea, after completing his education in one of the Southern Methodist colleges in America, returned to Korea and extended the invitation, which, under God, more than any other human influence, moved the leaders of the church to send missionaries to Korea. Among those whose insistent and stirring appeals were largely instrumental in springing the church at home to the task, must be mentioned: Dr. W. A. Candler, (now Bishop) Dr. Young J. Allen, of the China Mission, and Rev. W. E. Towson, of the Japan Mission.

The man chosen to pioneer the task was C. F. Reid, D. D., of the China Mission, who relates what he rightly terms the "providential indications" as follows:



"Owing to the unhealthy conditions existing in the lower Yangtse valley, those having the welfare of our Asiatic mission at heart have long felt the need of having work in higher and more salubrious latitudes to which missionaries, unable to endure the climate of Shanghai, might be transferred, thereby continuing in effective service experienced men who otherwise would be lost to the mission field."

"In February, 1894, I was instructed by Bishop Key and the Secretary of the Board of Missions to proceed to North China for the purpose of making observations, with a view to starting work later on in case a suitable opening should be found. After a careful survey of the field and consultation with many of the missionaries working in the provinces of Shantung and Chili, we began to entertain serious doubts as to the advisability of pushing into territory already so well provided for by several other denominations of Christian workers. Reports to the Board were made and the matter was being held in consideration when an urgent request to enter Korea, from Mr. Yi Kuin Huk, a prominent business man of Songdo, came to us through Hon. T. H. Yun who was then serving His Majesty the King of Korea, as Vice-Minister of Education."

"Coming just at the time and in the way it did, this seemed to us a decided providential leading that our church could not well afford to ignore. Accordingly a visit of observation was determined upon and for this purpose Bishop E. A. Hendrix and myself sailed from Shanghai the 13th of October, 1895. Five days later we arrived in Chemulpo, having come by way of Chefoo, China."

"We found the country in a state of great commotion. The murder of the Queen had taken place eleven days before. A change of cabinet had immediately followed and a general feeling of insecurity prevailed. However, Bishop Hendrix determined to push on to Seoul and accordingly the next day



**Playing Jackstones with real stones.**



**Three Generations of Christians.**

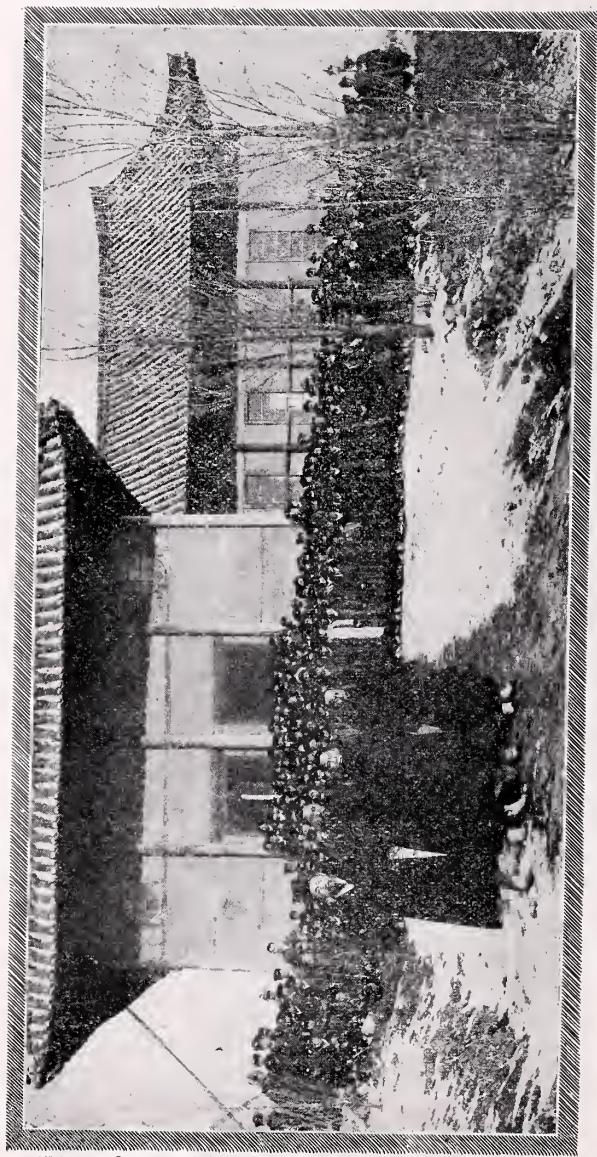
we took passage in the little Japanese steamer running from the coast to the capital."

"During our stay of about a week in Seoul, we were most hospitably entertained by our friends of the M. E. Church's mission. It happened to be the time for holding the annual meetings of the various missions working in Korea, which gave us the opportunity of meeting nearly all the christian workers in the country. Our visit could not have been better timed for obtaining just the information we required. By the kindness of Dr. H. N. Allen, then acting charge de affairs for our government, we obtained an interesting audience with His Majesty, the King, who graciously welcomed us to Korea and warmly requested Bishop Hendrix to send teachers to Korea. The reports of the missionaries were so inspiring and the providential indications seemed so clear, that Bishop Hendrix determined to make a beginning at once, and by the time we were ready to leave Seoul we had secured a very desirable mission compound, situated a short distance inside of the South gate. These preliminaries being completed, we took our leave of Korea and after a rather hurried visit to north China returned to Shanghai."

Dr. Reid returned to Korea, May 28th, 1896, purchased some Korean houses as a temporary place of residence for himself and family and again returned to China. August 14th, 1896, found him again in Seoul surrounded by his family.

A large section of country stretching from Seoul, the capital, along the main highway to Songdo was found unoccupied by any mission forces previously on the field, and in a few months work was opened in Songdo with a line of groups connecting the two cities. Later work was pushed along the main road to Wonsan and out East of Seoul. When the division of territory was agreed upon many years afterwards, the Mission's





**Pyeong Yang Central Church.—Boy's Sunday School.**



allotment was a triangular shaped section, with the apex at Seoul and one angle at Wonsan and the other far down the East coast, South of Wonsan.

In January, 1897, the Rev. C. T. Collyer arrived in Seoul and was appointed to the Songdo circuit. The following year Dr. R. A. Hardie, who had already been working nine years in Korea under the auspices of the Canadian College's Mission, was transferred to our mission and opened Medical work in Songdo. In September, 1899, the Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Moose arrived and were stationed in Seoul.

In the fall of 1897 the Woman's Board transferred to Korea an experienced missionary from China, Mrs. J. P. Campbell. Soon after her arrival Mrs. Campbell founded the Carolina Institute, a school for girls in Seoul.

On Wednesday night the eleventh of June, 1897, the first religious service was held in the sitting room of Dr. Reid's residence in Seoul. The following Sunday, a room on the compound having previously been fitted up for that purpose, Mr. T. H. Yun, preached at the first regular church service held in Korea by the Southern Methodist Church. The first Communion Service conducted by the mission was held in January 16, 1898.

While in America, Mr. Yun had been so successful in his Summer lecture tours as not only to pay his school expenses, but to have a few hundred dollars in addition. When he left America he entrusted this amount to Dr. W. A. Candler, with the request that it be used as a nucleus of a sum for establishing a school in his native land when-ever the opportunity should arrive. From this beginning has sprung the fine institution at Songdo, known as the Anglo-Korean School.

In 1900 work was opened in Wonsan, and the following year the M. E. Church Mission transferred its interests in that station to our mission. In 1909 a new station was opened at Choon Chun the capital of Kang Won Province, about sixty miles East of Seoul. Just now a new station is being opened at Chulwon, a large town on the railroad between Seoul and Wonsan.

While emphasis has been put upon educational and medical work all during the years we have been in Korea, perhaps the one thing that stands out as most worthy of recording in our history is the great evangelistic advance known as the "Korean Revival" which began with a member of our mission and swept all Korea.

The following is a bird's-eye view of the work in the various stations:

**Seoul.** There are five churches, all except one of which, are housed in modern brick buildings, and they are so located as to nearly bi-sect the city.

In addition to the three Union Day Schools in which the Mission participates, there are two other prosperous day schools conducted by the Mission. The Carolina Institute or Pai Wha School is our oldest school and is a boarding school for young women.

The Mission is co-operating in the Union Methodist Theological Seminary, The Pierson Memorial Bible School, The Union Christian College, The Methodist Bible School for Women, The Severance Medical college, and many other union enterprises.

**Songdo.** Situated on the rail-road between Seoul and Pyeng Yang, Songdo, Korea's ancient capital, and the third largest city, is exclusively occupied by Southern Methodists. Here is located the Anglo—Korean School with its large plant and well equipped industrial work, the Holston Institute, a boarding school for girls, and the Mary Helmn school for young-widows, The religious interests are taken care of by three well located churches, and the medical by Ivey Hospital.

**Wonsan.** This city is on the East Coast of Korea, is a large seaport, and the terminal for the Seoul Wonsan Railroad, and is occupied by the Southern Methodists and Canadian Presbyterian Missions. The two Missions are co-operating in a splendid medical work, and the Methodists are in addition, conducting the Lucy Cunningham Girls School, a boarding school for girls, the Alice Culler Cobb Bible School a School for Bible women, and the Frances Hitch Day School. There are also two Methodist Churches in the City.

**Chulwon.** Between Seoul and Wonsan, on the rail-road connecting these two points, is Chulwon the largest town in Kang Won Province, and here is where the new station is being built. Two residences for evangelistic workers are well underway, and a building suitable for dispensary work has been purchased.

**Choonchun.** Choonchun, the capital of Kang Won Province, is about sixty miles East of Seoul, and the radiating center for a large and growing evangelistic work. The five day schools for girls, one in Choonchun and the others in magesterial towns within the district form the beginning for a splendid system of country day schools. There are also two boys schools connected with this Station.



## KOREA MISSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (NORTH).

### Early History.

In 1883, Dr. John F. Goucher of Baltimore was thrown into the company of the first Korean Embassy sent to the United States on its way across the continent. Learning the conditions and opportunities in Korea he urged the Board of Foreign Mission to establish work there and made a contribution for that purpose. Within a year other gifts were received and the opening of the mission was made possible.

Dr. R. S. Maclay, Supt. of the mission in Japan visited Seoul in June 1883 to make arrangements for a mission. His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to approve the project and



**A Korean Family.**

suggested that work along medical and educational lines would be acceptable.

Dr. William B. Scranton and Rev. H. G. Appenzeller were appointed by the Board and proceeded to Korea to open the mission. The party consisting of the wives of the two missionaries and the mother of Dr. Scranton who went out to take up the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Korea, sailed from San Francisco in February 1885; and reached Chemulpo on Easter Sunday April 5th. With undaunted spirits and admirable skill and determination they began their work.

They located in the capital, Seoul, and succeeded in securing a mission Property which has admirably served the purpose of the church. In 1886 they issued a call for two new men and Geo. Heber Jones and Franklin Ohlinger were sent. The mission had hardly been in the country a year when Asiatic cholera broke out. Dr. Scranton whose hospital had been recognized by the Emperor, ministered through all those dark and terrible days to the stricken people. This work acted in a most effective way in removing prejudice and opening the way for the mission.

Mr. Appenzeller while grappling with the language opened a school for boys in which the Emperor became interested. Hundreds of Korean boys have had a start in education in this well known Pai Chai School. Mr. Appenzeller was also active in Evangelistic work, organized the first church, and preached in every province of the Empire. He lost his life in the sinking of the steamer Kumagawa on the night of June 11, 1902.

Under the direction of Mrs. M. F. Scranton, the W. F. M. S. founded the first girl's school ever opened in the Empire of Korea. The Emperor was pleased to name this school Ewa Haktang. It has a noble corps of teachers and is vindicating the right of Korean Women to be educated. There were 43

girls when they constructed the large building in 1897. From these humble beginnings has grown the Ewa of which we are so proud today, with its 315 pupils from Kindergarten to College grade.

### Expansion of the Mission.

The permanent advance in the opening of outlying stations occurred in 1892, when stations were opened almost simultaneously at Wonsan, Chemulpo and Pyeng Yang.

Dr. McGill began the medical work at Wonsan and treated 3000 patients in his dispensary the first year and sold 2000 tracts which opened the way for Christian services and in 1895 the church in Wonsan had 15 converts. Efforts to secure reinforcements were unsuccessful and the work at Wonsan was transferred to the mission of the M. E. Church, South.

During the period of exploration 1885-1892 the missionaries at Seoul made many trips to the North preaching and distributing books. A few probationers were gathered at Pyeng Yang and Wiju.

Dr. Hall who opened the mission station at Pyeng Yang, was splendidly fitted to be a pioneer missionary. He began his work in a heathen inn, occupying a room only eight feet square, which served as dispensary, waiting room, bookstore, and living room. Dr. Hall was marked by his faith in God and his power in prayer. In response to his faith \$1,400 soon was secured from friends in Korea and America and Dr. and Mrs. Hall took up their residence at Pyeng Yang.

The antagonism of non-Christians became intense and they resorted to violence. The native pastor Kim Chang Sik was arrested with other Christians and ordered to recant. He was beaten, condemned to death by the Governor of the province and placed in the stocks in the death cell but did not recant. A Higher power intervened and he was set free; he was pursued however from the gates of the prison by a howling mob, who stoned and very nearly killed him. To-day he is an honored pastor in the Korean church, was the first to be ordained and appointed District Superintendent.

The Missionaries undaunted, remained in Pyeng Yang until it was captured by the Chinese who wrought ter-







rible havoc. When the Japanese finally drove them out, only a few thousands were left from what had been a city of 80,000. Dr. Hall contracted a fever through his arduous duties and died in 1895. From this period the work was taken in charge by Dr. W.A. Noble and Dr. Followell and Pyeng Yang has now become one of the great evangelistic centres of Korea.

In 1905 a new Presiding Elder's district was carved out of the northern part of this work with headquarters at Yeng Byen and C. D. Morris had charge of the work at this new station.

Dr. Geo. Heber Jones began work in Chemulpo with three men invited to the service from the street. Soon two were converted and brought their families to Christ. The growth of the work was sure and steady. In 1900 a Presiding Elder's district was organized. In the following year came Miss Hillman and in 1902 Miss Miller, who ably assisted in the evangelistic work. Rev. E. M. Cable worked with and followed G. H. Jones in charge of the work 1901-1906.

In 1903 Carl Critchett joined the District and later removed to the northern section opening a new mission station at Haiju. The work of the parent Board was assisted at every new station by the workers of the W. F. M. S.

Evangelistic work to the south of Seoul was begun in 1898 by W. C. Swearer. As a result of his wide travels and enthusiastic spirit the work was organized into a P. E. District in 1901 with headquarters at Seoul. In 1903 Rev. Robert A. Sharp arrived. Soon after he married Miss Alice Hammond and they moved to Kongju and opened the station there. While on one of his country trips he contracted yphus tfever and died in 1906.

The work centering at Wonju came to us through division of territory with the northern Presbyterians in 1912 and is at present ably occupied by C. D. Morris, Dr. A. G. Anderson and W. F. M. S. workers.

## The Work To-Day.

From these seven stations as centres 11 districts are now organized two of which are under native District Superintendents. There are 472 Church buildings and many other groups of Christians served by 65 ordained pastors, 262 preachers and 399 exhorters. There are according to the 1919 reports 19,287 church members with 24,180 attending Sunday School. The contributions of the Church this last year amounted to 102,614 yen.

Our Union institutions are in Seoul. The Chosen Christian College The Severance Union Medical School, The Pierson Memorial Bible School, The Theological Seminary, The Seminary, The Women's Bible School and The Christian Literature Society are all institutions of great promise.

From the beginning our Medical work has been a strong arm of our work. We have now 3 general hospitals in Korea and two Women's hospitals. In Seoul our medical work has united in a union institution, the Severance Hospital. Dr. Stewart is in charge of the Woman's hospital at East Gate Seoul. Dr. Follwell has a fine hospital at Pyeng Yang and Drs. Anderson and Norton have flourishing hospitals at Wonju and Haiju respectively. These hospitals treat 100,000 patients yearly.

In the educational work we have two colleges, 4 high schools and 76 common schools that are receiving some help from either the parent Board or the W. F. M. S.

The response of the Koreans to the Christian religion has been most encouraging. The fields are now ripe for the harvest. Pray the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest.



## SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.

The Chosen Union Mission of Seventh-Day Adventists consists of the West Chosen Conference, the Central Chosen Mission, the South Chosen Mission and the Kando Mission Field. The headquarters of the Union and the Central Mission is about 3 miles outside East Gate, Seoul. At this Station there are four residences, the main offices, and a publishing house. Literature sales from this house for the first four months of 1920 amounted to Yen 10,286.42. A monthly magazine the Signs of the Times in Korea, is published and the subscription list now stands at about 10,000. The annual subscription price is Yen 3.00. Several Christian books and tracts are also published.

The headquarters of the West Chosen Conference is at Soonan, fifteen miles north of Pyeng Yang on the railway. At this place a hospital is located and the Union Mission Training School. There are about 70 students in this school and about 40 of the number pay their way by work on the



**Field Day, Syenchun.**



farm or in the other lines of industry. A good orchard and some small fruit prove to be a valuable asset to the school.

Keizan, 10 miles south of Taiku, is the headquarters of the South Chosen Mission. There are two foreign houses and a school which may be seen to the west of the railway station.

The Seventh-Day Adventist Mission began work in Chosen in 1904 and the first station was opened at Soonan in 1905. The present church membership is 1029 and the Sabbath School attendance is 1858. Sabbath School donations for mission work for the first three months of this year were Yen 1,100.74. Receipts from the Korean church for missionary work, not including local church expenses, averaged Yen 9.71 per member for the year 1919. The prospects are good, not only along financial lines, but that many souls will be won to Christ during the present year.



## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN CHOSEN.

The Japanese Kumai Church began its work among Koreans in 1912, the Rev. T. Watase, pastor of the Kobe Church at that time having been appointed director of the movement. In June of the same year the work was inaugurated in Seoul and then in Pyeng Yang. Since then the work has rapidly extended until now there are four churches in Seoul and, with the exception of two provinces out of the thirteen, the whole of the peninsula is occupied, and numerous churches of varying size in membership have been established. In addition to Korea itself the work has also been opened in Mukden, Manchuria.

There are now about 200 Congregational Churches in Korea and, approximately 20,000 members. The fundamental principle of the Church is to inculcate breadth of faith, self-government and self-support and this applies to Korea equally with other parts of the world.

Though the headquarters of the Mission is in Japan Proper yet the director lives in Seoul and has his staff of workers there. The staff and preachers are Koreans to the number of 120, there being only 4 Japanese in the employ of the Mission. The workers in Korea form their own executive body and advance the work according to their own judgment.

Grants from the Headquarters in Japan Proper in aid of the annual expenses amounted to nearly Yen 35,000 last year but the local churches met their own current expenses and the tendency is towards entire self-support. This means that the Korean members are making great sacrifices and putting forth strenuous efforts for the extension of the Kingdom of God among their brethren.





## THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY OF KOREA.

There is only one union Society in Korea issuing Christian literature and serving the Protestant Churches associated with the Federal Council of Korean Missions. The Korean Religious Tract Society was organized in 1890 and for some years the work was small, owing to the infancy of the Christian Church, but in 1894 twelve titles had been published and the year's sales amounted to ¥196. Dr. C. C. Vinton was the indefatigable Custodian from 1894 to 1907.

In 1905 the present site in Chong-no, Seoul, was purchased mainly by contributions from the missionary body, and in 1910 Mr. Gerald Bonwick entered upon the duties of General Secretary. In 1911 the present Offices were elected; at that time the Society had three employees. In 1919 the name of the Society was changed to that of the Christian Literature Society of Korea. The constitution was altered slightly so as to bring the Society more closely within the organization and control of the Missions. The Annual Meeting of the Society is the governing authority and elects 12 members of the Board of Trustees, and the seven contributing Missions appoint other sixteen members of the Board. The Board of Trustees directs the work of the Society through an Executive committee chosen from within its membership.

The Korean staff now numbers twenty and before the close of 1920 it is hoped that the Editorial department will obtain the services of two full-time missionaries to direct the output of manuscripts. The Society now has about 400 titles of Christian books and tracts upon its catalogue, in Korean, as well as a large variety in Japanese. Korean periodicals published by this Society include "The Christian Messenger" weekly, circulation 6,300; "The Bible Magazine" bi-monthly, circulation 1,300; "The Sunday School Magazine" quarterly, circulation 700; "The Theological Review" quarterly, circulation 1,300; "The Korea Mission Field" (English) monthly, circulation 1,000.

A few statistics for 1919 are as follows:

Copies distributed	...	...	...	...	669,858
Copies published	...	...	...	...	324,540
Income from sales	...	...	...	...	¥ 20,361
Value of stock	...	...	...	...	¥ 12,219
Total income	...	...	...	...	¥ 28,136

□      □      □





**Christianity has changed the Korean Woman's life entirely. Their daughters face life with a Smile.**

### **BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**

It was in 1881 that the Society began to co-operate with missionaries to publish the Scriptures in Korean but it was not until 1895 that Korea was set aside as a separate agency with a resident representative at Seoul.

The purpose of this article will be best accomplished if we look at the Society's co-operative work under the heads of translation and distribution.

**Translation.** The first translation of the Scriptures was done by Revs. Ross and McIntyre of the Scotch United Presbyterian Mission in Manchuria. These missionaries had become interested in the Koreans through meeting many of them in Manchuria and with a Korean scholar they began translating the Scriptures from Chinese into Korean. The first gospels were ready in 1881 and the translation of the New Testament was finished in 1887. In 1884-5 a Korean in Japan under the direction of the Rev. Henry Loomis of the American Bible Society translated St. Mark's gospel from the Japanese into Korean.

These most commendable attempts to put the Scriptures into the language of the people of the then Hermit Nation met with only partial success as might have been expected.

When the American Missionaries, who arrived in 1884-5 had a working knowledge of the language they realized that the "Ross" version did not satisfy the Koreans in the Capital and Southern provinces especially.

In 1887 the Permanent Executive Bible Committee was formed with the Rev. H. G. Underwood, D. D., of the Northern Presbyterian Mission as its Chairman and Rev. H. A. Appenzeller, D. D., of the Northern Methodist Mission as Secretary. A tentative translation of the New Testament was finished in 1900 and a revision was completed in 1905. In 1910 the first translation of the Old Testament was completed and it is now being gone over again by the Board of Revisers.

The Board of Revisers at the present time consists of Rev. James S. Gale D. D., Northern Presbyterian Mission, Chairman (on furlough); the Rev. E. M. Cable, D. D., Northern Methodist Mission, Secretary; Rev. W. D. Reynolds, L. L. D., D. D., Southern Presbyterian Mission; and the Bible Committee have asked that the Rev. Rev. W. M. Baird, Ph. D., D. D., of the Northern Presbyterian Mission and Rev. G. Engel of the Australian Presbyterian Mission be assigned to this work.

**Publication.** In 1881 the Society published 3,000 copies of St. Luke and St. John and in 1887 the whole of the New Testament in the Ross translation. In 1900 the Bible Committee's translation of the New Testament and in 1911 its translation of the Old Testament were published.

During the year 1919 we published a total of 333,000 volumes consisting of 3,000 Old Testaments, 5,000 New Testaments, 325,000 Portions.

Since 1881 the Society has published 25,000 Old Testaments, 152,981 New Testaments, and 5,593,440 Portions—a total of 5,771,421 volumes.

**Distribution.** The Society depends upon missionaries, book rooms, colporteurs and Biblewomen for the work of getting the Scriptures into the hands of the people.

The largest number of books is circulated by the colporteurs and Biblewomen supported by the Society. In 1919 an average of 145 men and 20 women worked throughout the year, and circulated 537,000 books.

For the ten years—from 1910 to 1919—5,925,723 volumes were circulated.

The cost of the work for the year 1919 was ¥114,000. Of this amount ¥21,000 was received back as proceeds of sales.

What are the results? Who can tell? We can tell the number of books printed and circulated and the cost but we cannot state the number of people who have received new visions of themselves and of God and who have been brought into a saving relationship to Him or who have received comfort and strength for the battle of life. As illuminating an answer as I can give is that which was passed on to me by a missionary.

It is as follows:—

“At the recent Taiku Class I was leading the lowest division of about fifty men in a study of Personal Work as suggested in Dr Reynold's little tract on ‘Individual Preaching.’ I took occasion to ask for a show of hands as to how many had been led to Christ as the direct result of the personal preaching of others. Twelve lifted their hands. Then it came to my mind to find out how many had gone to church and there, as sightseers had believed. Two raised their hands. Two said they had been convinced from reading tracts. But when I asked how many had been led to believe by reading the little penny Gospels being scattered everywhere by the colporteurs twenty responded. This may be a little more than the average but indicates that penny Gospels are powerful.”



**Holston Institute, Sengdo.**

## **THE SALVATION ARMY.**

The Salvation Army commenced its work in Korea in the year 1908, with a small party of Officers under the leadership of Colonel (now Commissioner) Hoggard. It is now working in 110 stations and villages in seven distinct districts. It has about 100 Korean workers, including wives, in addition to 26 Foreign Officers, and has a constituency of some 3,000 members.

One of the chief characteristics of the Army's work in the towns is its open air propaganda. To these meetings large crowds come and listen attentively, and often contribute very generously in the collections.

A recent development has been the taking over of a Home for Orphan Girls from Miss Pash, who has herself been formerly associated with the Army. This is situated in a large bungalow near the West Gate and is doing a good work. More recently still—in response to an appeal made by leading Japanese and Korean gentlemen in Seoul—a new Home has been opened for the reclamation of Beggar Boys. This bids fair to be a great success. Between 40 and 50 boys are now in the Home and are receiving an ordinary education and some training in industries. A great need is a suitable building where they can be located.

The Headquarters is situated at Seoul, where there is also a training institution in which some twenty workers are continually being trained for officership. A monthly paper is issued and sold at 1 sen has a circulation of 4,500, in addition to which a quarterly magazine is published containing Sunday School lessons carefully prepared for both juniors and seniors. The present Officer in charge is Colonel Stevens, whose address is—"Inside West Gate, Seoul."



**Lepers.—Brother and Sister.**

### **KWANGJU LEPER HOME.**

Fifteen years ago, a Missionary in the Kwangju Field, riding home from an itinerating trip, saw lying by the roadside a bundle of old rags that proved to be a leper woman so covered with ulcers that the image of her Maker seemed obliterated and the one who found her wondered for a moment if she could be human.

An outcry for mercy from her drove him to her side and that Christ-filled man took her up in his arms and held her upon his horse until they reached Kwangju. There was no place for this hideous mass of infection in the Hospital, so a bed was made for her in an unused brick kiln, built like a cave, and here she died a few days later.

Days and nights the doctor of this station thought and prayed about this incident until a powerful appeal from him for help interested the directors of the Mission to Lepers in the East, and money was given for the building of a Leper Home and support promised for 75 of these outcasts. This asylum now has grown to an institution of 8 buildings including a beautiful little brick chapel with a seating capacity of 450. A separate group of dormitories has been built for the women one half mile from the main Compound. Many hundreds of these unfortunates have been rescued from the roadsides, the market places and the tiny close rooms of Korean homes to be cared for, fed, treated, and taught about Jesus Christ in this Institution. At present there are 316 patients living happily in the Home,

There are other Leper Asylums at Taiku and Fusan under this same Leper Mission, but as it is estimated that there are ten thousand lepers in Korea, these plants are entirely inadequate to care for all that apply for admission. In the winter the suffering of these outcasts is extreme and their pleas to be taken into these refuges are pitiful. When the hospitals



are full, the Missionary Doctor meets his greatest hardship as he is forced to turn these imploring ones back into the horrible life of beggary that lies behind. Some of them when denied admission to the gates that to them are an earthly Paradise, turn to a narrow dark river flowing near and seek to end all in its icy waters.

The happy ones who are taken into these Homes are changed from filthy beggars to clean white-robed human beings, bearing the stamp of their Creator. And very human they are too. They sing and work, run races, fall in love, show fear and hatred and pride, and develop fastidious tastes as to room mates and "bunkies."

Ridding the world of Leprosy is a vital question just now and one that the Church should consider in a very serious way. Only a few hundred years ago, France and England were overrun with lepers just as Korea is to-day. By a system of isolation this disease was blotted out of these countries and the same thing could be done for Korea, Japan, China and the WORLD. Why should it not be done? Several propositions have been made to the Japanese Government about this matter with the hope that a plan might be devised by which all cases here might be isolated on an island. So far it is still a hope.

Two schools are run for the children and about 50 are studying in these classes. During the winter a ten day's Bible Class was held for the lepers which they greatly enjoyed. They do most of the teaching themselves in these Bible Classes as some of them are remarkable Bible students.

The lepers are given industrial and practical instruction that will train them for lives of usefulness. Ten carpenters and eight masons are being trained under two good Chinese. They have completed two buildings and two new wards which will accommodate 50 more lepers. Seventeen are making brick and tile under the instruction of a skilled Korean workman and they turn out 2000 brick a day. Among the lepers is a shoe-maker and he has a fine class in leather shoe making. This is a fine thing for the Home as the shoe problem for over 300 lepers is no small item.

A few of the lepers have been allowed to go home and preach to their heathen families and some who are practically well are sent home that bad cases may take their places. In this way the Gospel is sent into many remote villages, and in some instances churches have resulted.

The hypodermic treatment with Chamulgra Oil is very successful and almost every case shows improvement, especially if the patient can be treated in the early stages of the disease. Without doubt this present treatment is most beneficial.

# PLACES OF MISSIONARY INTEREST-KOREA.

## FUSAN.

35° 6' N. Latitude. 129° 3' E. Longitude.  
280 miles, 10 hours, from Seoul (Nandaimon).  
122 Nautical miles, 11 hours, from Shimonoseki.

Fusan forms a southern gate to Chosen (Korea), or the "Land of Morning Calm." It is an important port facing the Chosen Channel and the southern terminus of the Chosen Trunk Line, is connected with Japan proper at Shimonoseki by the excellent twice daily ferry service operated by the Government Imperial Railways, the time required being 11 hours. The service makes close connection with the railways on both sides.



## PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ryubi-zan, a hill with a temple dedicated to the famous General Kato Kujomasu.

From the park nearby, a bird's eye view of the city and the bay may be obtained.

The Leper Hospital across the harbor can be reached by public launch returning to the Hotel for lunch. In the afternoon a motor drive through the city and on to Fusanchin to visit the Station of the Australian Presbyterian Mission about 2 miles north—also the Home for Untainted Children of Lepers a mile farther on.

This may be extended to Torai City and the Hot Springs about 7 miles beyond.

**HOTEL:**—Fusan Station Hotel, adjoining the Railway Station and convenient to Pier.

Under the management of the South Manchuria Railway Co. Manager, S. E. Teresawa.  
Cable address—"Hotel" Fusan.



**A Missionary's Home.**



## MASANPO STATION.

Passengers for Masanpo, leave the main Fusan-Seoul Line at Sanroshin, which is 31 miles from Fusan. From here a branch line railroad operates to Masan, a distance of 25 miles.

In the Masanpo territory there are more than 50 churches and in all of these are Sunday Schools of a sort. It would be neither just nor wise to compare them with the Sunday Schools at home but it can be said that in all of them a work is being done for the Kingdom.

In these schools, as in Korea generally, can be found the whole membership of the church from the oldest to the youngest. The teaching in some violates all the known laws of teaching but there are many, who Sunday by Sunday, are being nourished from the very Word of God.

Among these schools are two or three which are well organized and whose teachers try to teach the children according to the best methods. There are Teachers' Preparation Classes also in operation.

As a result of a Normal School held only a month ago, many plans are being laid for reaching more of the non-Christian children. In quite a number of centers there are to be found these Extension Schools and in some cases whole villages have been changed by these small bits of leaven.

A Korean man indicating a certain village as he travelled, made the following significant remark—"It is a curious thing but years ago when I used to go through this village the children used to sing bad Korean songs and now they sing nothing but 'Jesus Loves Me.' It must be that school that has been started here and that meets every Sunday."

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## TAIKYU.

78 miles, 3 hours from Fusan.

203    „    8    „    „    Nandaimon (Seoul.)

Taikyū is the most important commercial center in South Chosen; it has a population of 37,000.

It is famous for the market held here, attracting a great crowd of people, numbering tens of thousands. The town is surrounded by stone walls, which are now mostly in ruins.

Here is located one of the Stations of the Northern Presbyterian Mission with a personnel of eighteen members. In addition to the regular churches and schools there is also a Leper Hospital located at Taikyū.

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## TAIDEN

177 miles, 6½ hours, from Fusan.

104 miles, 3½ hours, from Seoul.

Those desiring to visit Kunsan, Chunju, Kwangju, Mokpo or Soonchun change cars at Taiden for the Konan Line. Close connections are made with the Day Express and ordinary trains. These places are Stations in the Southern Presbyterian Mission where interesting Mission work can be seen.

There are no foreign hotels in Taiden.



**Shoeing Dobbin.**

## KUNSAN.

71 miles,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours, from Taiden.  
121 miles,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours, from Mokpo.

Leaving the main line train from Taiden at Riri, the train for Kunsan is found on the adjoining track, and in less than an hour the buildings in the Southern Presbyterian Compound are in sight.

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### KUNSAN STATION.

Kunsan Station was opened in 1896 by Rev. W. M. Junkin and Dr. A. D. Drew. This Station, consisting of six Missionary homes, boys' school, girls' school and hospital, is situated on a hill between two small villages a mile and a half from the busy port of Kunsan. Beautiful for situation it overlooks wide rice plains on one side, and on the other, rises above the broad Chang-po River the mouth of which can be seen as it flows into the Yellow Sea fifteen miles away.

There are two large native churches here and in Kunsan proper.

The Hospital is unique in that no attempt is made to use foreign style buildings, beds, etc. The largest medical work in the Southern Presbyterian Korean Mission is carried on here. The Koreans take great pride in the fact that it is thoroughly Korean. The fact that 30% of the cases treated are Japanese shows that they also appreciate it.

Here is the Mary Baldwin School for Girls, training and sending out strong Christian women throughout our Field. The graduates of the Boys' School hold positions of importance all through the country.

Here too, in a quiet spot looking out to sea, are the graves of Dr. Rankin and Mr. Junkin.



School for Girls, Kunsan.



**Country girls from one Missionary's Field,  
attending school at Mokpo.**

## **CHUNJU.**

Chunju is the largest city in the territory occupied by the Southern Presbyterian Mission. It nestles in the valley between the hills and many beautiful views are among its attractions. The ancient wall has been removed, but the imposing South Gate still stands as a reminder of the past and by its side is the house that contains the ancient curlew bell. The founder of the Yi Dynasty—the last of the Kingdom—was born here about five hundred years ago and his father's grave about three miles from the city is a venerated spot. A picture of this first Yi king, painted by an ancient artist, may be seen in the city as also some of his burial outfit.

A renowned Buddhist Temple said to have been built four thousand years ago—the like of which there is only one other in Korea—is about eleven miles from the city and may be reached by auto. It contains the largest Buddhas in Korea. The gate and part of the wall of an ancient fortress about a mile from the city are in plain view. Here is situated a Buddhist Temple and also one dedicated to the Ancient Warriors.

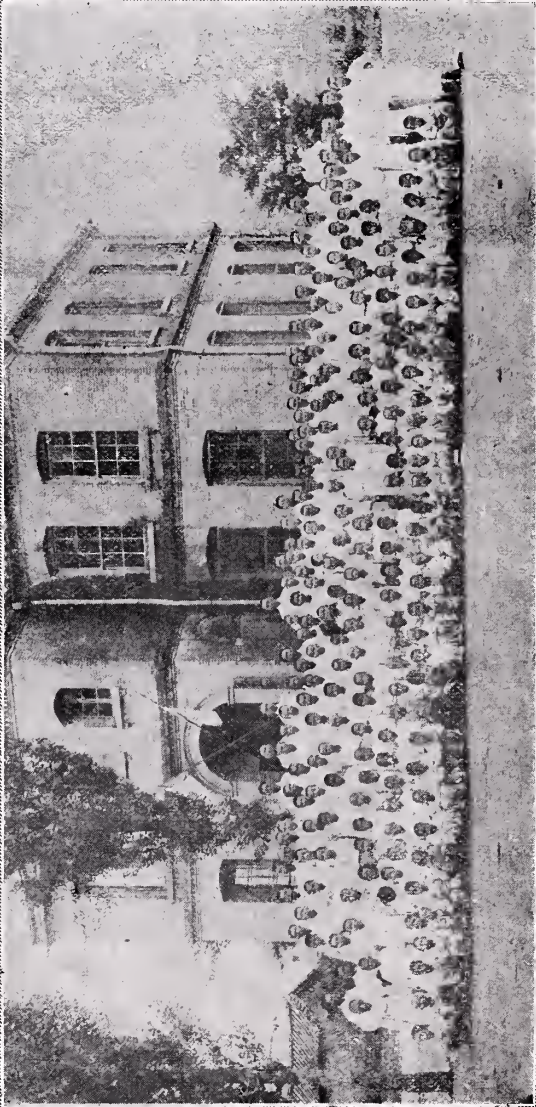
There are two churches in the city and in the oldest of these, the attendance of late has been between five and six hundred. There are six other churches within a radius of six miles and besides these there are about 120 churches and meeting places in the surrounding territory under the care of the Station.

A Hospital, and two Boarding Schools—one for Boys and one for Girls—are part of the equipment of the Station.

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**Kwangju Boys' School.**



## KWANGJU.

(Railway Station—Shoterie).

118 miles, 6 hours, from Taiden.

44 miles, 2 hours, from Mokpo.

Visitors to Kwangju are conveyed from Shoterie, the railway station, by a fleet of 20 automobiles, providing quick, frequent and comfortable service.

Kwangju, meaning "Bright City" is the capital of South Chulla Province and located in the heart of that section known as the "Granary of Korea."

The Leper Hospital is a never failing attraction to visitors and 30 minutes from Kwangju is located an interesting Buddhist Temple with 500 idols.

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## KWANGJU STATION.

Kwangju Station is a small group of Americans belonging to the Southern Presbyterian Mission. Someone once remarked that it must have been a brave man who first discovered Kwangju, it is so far from any place. This was true in the days when travel was by coolie chair, but now this city may be reached by a jitney ride of thirty minutes from the railway station of Shoteri. Nine residences erected after a more or less modern American plan, a Hospital, a Boys' School, a Girls' School, and a fine Assembly Hall make up the buildings of this Station.

Like "all Gaul," the work of this place is divided into three parts—the evangelistic, the medical and the educational. In the Ella Lavine Graham Hospital 3038 patients were treated last year, an important Industrial Work is carried on among the students of the Girls' School and a real Torchon lace-making department is in full operation. The Boys' School is among the best attended and best managed institutions of the country. The Evangelistic work extends into the country for a radius of 40 miles and the American Missionary has penetrated to the most isolated villages of this district.

The scenery is fine and just in front of this Compound, Mooten San, a lofty mountain "swells from the vale," a perpetual source of inspiration to higher effort in missionary work.

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## MOKPO.

162 miles, 8 hours, from Taiden.

Mokpo, a city of over 30,000, is one of the busy ports of Southern Korea, having an excellent harbor accommodation large vessels.

The Southern Presbyterian Mission directs its work for southern Korea from this place. The Compound, which faces the sea, contains five Missionaries' homes, a large Girls' School, a Boys' School and a Hospital.

## SOONCHUN STATION.

Soonchun Station established in 1913 is still one of the newest in Korea, especially in the southern portion. It therefore presents the opportunity of seeing pioneer work and pioneer conditions as few others do.

With a population of 320,000 and an area of 240 square miles, there are only 60 groups of Christians.

It is one of the few stations in Mission fields to be completely equipped at one time, according to a uniform plan and with modern conveniences. It was equipped with Hospital, Boys' and Girls' Schools and four residences by the generosity of one man and is supported with its ten Missionaries, entirely by another layman.

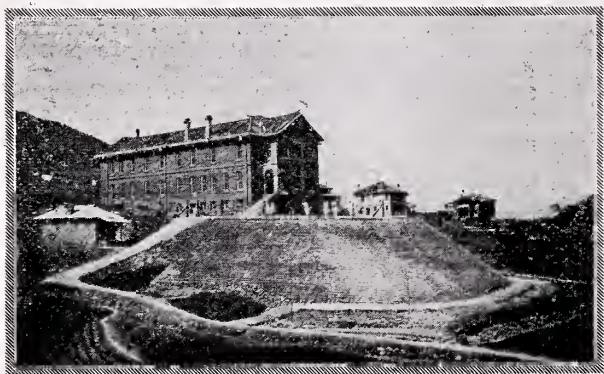
It is one of the few stations in all the Orient where good roads make practically the entire field accessible by auto.

It has the most compact and one of the best Hospital plants in Korea, a most successful medical work with the receipts from natives constantly increasing.

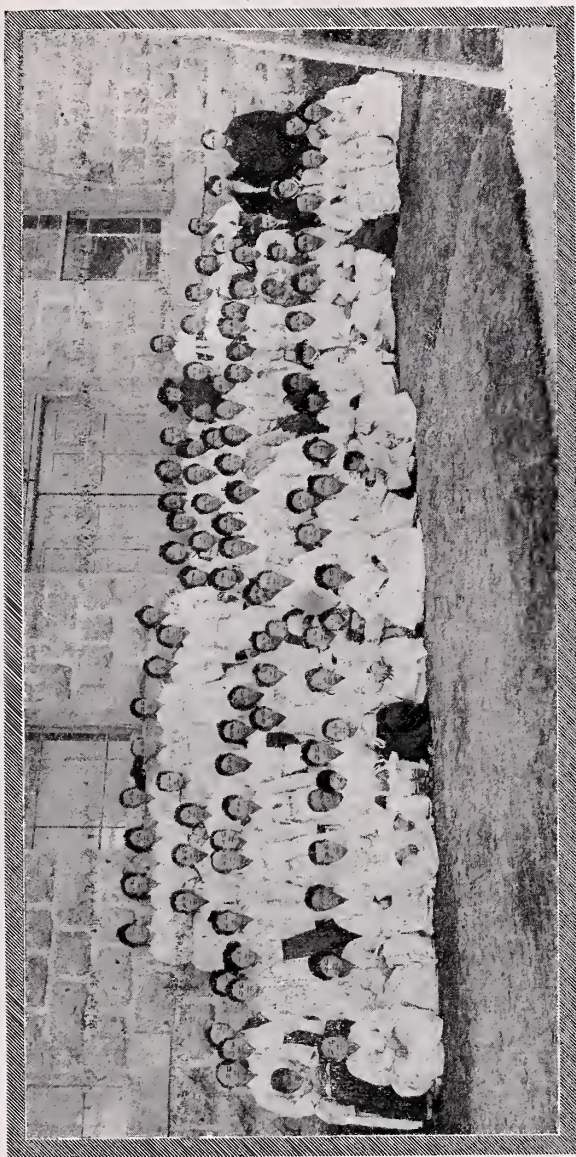
Soonchun is the only station in Korea where both Boys' and Girls' Schools were closed for teaching the Bible in 1915, and visitors this year will witness the reopening of these schools, due to the revised regulations issued by the more liberal administration of Baron Saito.

There is an extensive system of Sunday Schools in heathen villages where there are no Christians, for the children of heathen parents, conducted by the native Christians of neighboring villages. There are more than 1000 pupils in about 50 schools.

Soonchun is reached by auto from Kwangju or Mokpo, or by boat from Masan (18 hours) or from Fusan (20 hours), with an auto meeting boats for the 1½ hour inland ride. It is therefore one of the most isolated stations in Southern Korea, being 60



Alexander Hospital, Soonchun.



**Bible Class for Women, Mokpo.**



miles from the railroad and 15 miles from the boat. Visitors from Fusan may disembark at Kaho and take auto 15 miles to Soonchun. An auto meets all boats.

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## CHUNGJU.

(Leave train at Chochi-in).

200 miles, 6½ hours, from Fusan.

81 miles, 3 hours, from Seoul (Nandaimon).

Chungju lies ten miles east of Chochi-in and is reached by public jitney service and private autos operated over good roads.

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## CHUNGJU STATION.

At Chungju are located Duncan Hospital and Dispensary, now closed for lack of a physician and nurse, four residences and a city church with its day schools.

On six days a month there is a large and interesting Korean market.

For one who wishes to see pioneer work in the interior, Chunju furnishes an opportunity. The fifty churches under the care of the Station are scattered over eleven counties inhabited by 300,000 souls. To see one of these country churches and schools with their rather crude native plant, a ricksha trip of six miles is necessary.

Chungju affords also a chance to see a provincial seat of government, one of the few ancient iron mast monuments left in Korea, interesting old stone Buddha, and an ancient stone bridge below which the Catholic martyrs were beheaded some seventy years ago. The Church is built on the site of the police station where they were tried and the Korean parsonage is one of the buildings of this former police station.



Section of Seoul Wall.



## KONGJU.

(Railroad Station Cho-Chi-In).

Cho-chi-in.

200 miles from Fusan, 6½ hours.

Passengers for Kongju will leave the Fusan-Seoul train at Cho-chi-in Station where they will find service autos which will carry them to Kongju at reasonable prices.

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## KONGJU STATION.

The field worked from this Station lies in the Provinces of South Chung Chong Do and a corner of North Chung Chong Do. It comprises a population of over 1,000,000 people and an area of about 4,500 square miles.

Work has been carried on about fifteen years although the Station was really opened with three families thirteen years ago.

The population is largely non-Christian there being about one Christian to every 300 non-Christians. We have 10,000 towns and villages without a Christian home or even a professing Christian.

✱ The Government has a fair number of schools that minister to the educational needs of only a small part of the population. At Kongju we have a higher common school for boys and a primary for girls. Besides this there are four primary schools for boys and five for girls in the District.

• The native church is doing splendidly toward the support of their work but as yet are not able to branch out and establish new places to any great extent. The work among the children of non-Christian parents in junior Sunday Schools gives large promise. At present the minds of the young men are turned toward the church as they have not been in a long time.

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## SUWON. (Suigen).

26 miles, 1 hour from Nandaimon, (Seoul).

In the latter part of the 18th century this place so captivated the reigning king of the Li Dynasty that he seriously thought of removing the capital from Seoul to it.

The town lies between beautiful hills on the south and a group of ridges on the north.

A very important missionary enterprise is carried on here by the English Church Mission. The Salvation Army has also a thriving work here.

The surrounding territory is included in the field assigned to the Northern Presbyterian Church and is supervised by that denomination.

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**Sunday School Rally in Seoul.**

## SEOUL. (Keijo).

Latitude 30 35 N., Long 127 East.

Seoul, the capital of old Korea and the present seat of the Government-General of Chosen, is situated almost in the center of the Province of Kyungkuei, with the Kan River running to the South of it, and the lofty peaks of Hokkan-zan or Pukhan Mountain on the North. It was until recently surrounded by a crenelated wall which ranged from 10 to 20 feet in height, and 14 miles in circumference. But now only sections of the wall on the hills, and a few gates, such as Nandaimon, or Todaimon remain.

The City has a population of approximately 253,000, which includes 67,000 Japanese.

From here radiate railway lines to all the important centers in Korea.

### Hotels.

**Chosen Hotel:**—This splendid, fireproof hotel is under the management of the Southern Manchurian Railways. It is often spoken of by travelers as the finest and most comfortable hotel in the Orient, and is a favorite stopping and resting place of those who visit the Orient at fixed intervals.

The ground itself originally formed part of the precincts of the "Temple of Heaven."

The Hotel is five minutes from the Nandaimon Station by hotel motor-car.

**Family Hotel:**—Centrally and conveniently located in Nandaimon Street, and run on the boarding house plan.

### Banks.

The Bank of Chosen and the Dai Ichi Ginko do a general banking business having connections with the Branch Offices and Agencies of the Yokohama Specie Bank in London, Paris, New York, Hongkong, Shanghai and other principal cities in all parts of the world, also with Messrs. Thos Cook & Son.

Letters of Credit, Travellers Cheques, Circular notes etc, cashed, and foreign money exchanged.

### Places of Historic Interest.

Prince Li's Household Fine Art Works.

Big bell.

Pagoda Park.

Museum.

Central Experimental Laboratory.

Queen's Tomb.

Nan-zan Park.

White Budha.

### Mission Work.

Following the ringing of the bells in the great churches, of Seoul on Sunday morning, the sounds peculiar to the Orient seem hushed. All sound producing life seems to understand this call to worship, and the quiet bespeaks a temporary reverence.

Here are located churches of the Northern Presbyterian, the Northern Methodist and the Southern Methodist Missions, and the principal work of the English Church Mission, The Salvation Army, the Oriental Mission and the Seventh Day Adventists.

There are perhaps 20 churches in Seoul and its environs, ranging from the large edifices with an attendance of more than a thousand to the small groups meeting in a native building in one of the suburbs.

In addition to the churches there are also large and flourishing schools for both Boys and Girls, and a large Industrial Plant at the Y.M.C.A. Severance Hospital, with its Medical College and Nurses Training School in connection, is one of the most interesting places in all Korea.

The Chosen Christian College, located about two miles from the center of the City is easily reached by motor car and is well worth a trip. It is said by many to be the best site for a College in the Far East.

Seoul is second to Pyeng Yang only, as a center of Missionary work. Being the capital it is visited by practically all tourists and visitors to Korea.

No visit to Seoul is complete, nor can the proper idea be obtained of Korean life and Korean character without seeing the churches or some of the Mission Institutions in action.

The Korean on the streets to-day shows him as he has been since the time of Christ. The Korean in the church is an entirely different individual, and must be seen in his new surroundings to be understood and appreciated.



### **CHEMULPO. (Jinsen).**

24 miles, 2 hours from Nandaimon (Seoul).

Chemulpo, which lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and which was opened to foreign trade in 1883, is the largest port in Chosen and the gateway to Seoul; it has a population of 30,000. Frequent train service is operated between here and Seoul via Eitoho on the Chosen Trunk Line.

The Northern Methodist Church maintains a Mission at Chemulpo, a visit to the work of which is considered one of the most interesting features of a visit to Chemulpo.

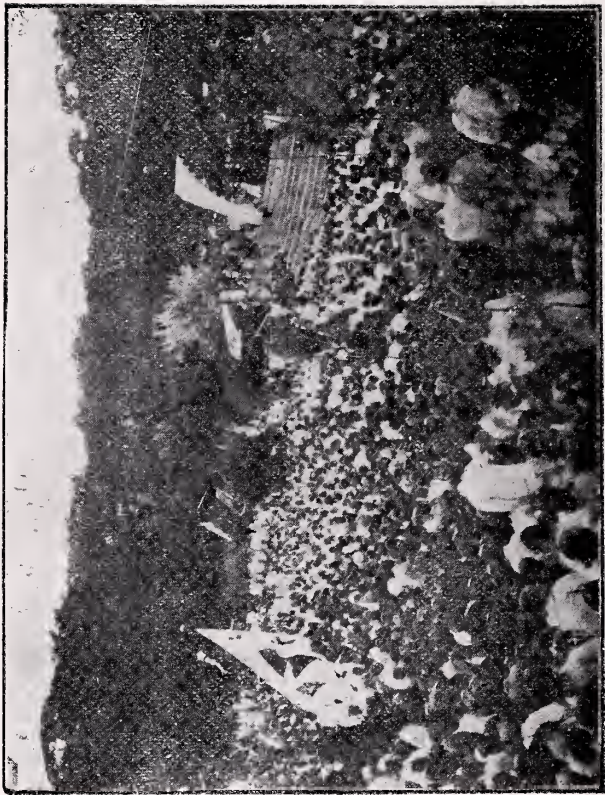


### **WONSAN.**

141 miles, 7 hours, from Seoul.

The trip from Seoul to Wonsan is a very interesting one, Wonsan being a beautifully located seaport town on one of the finest bays in the Far East; and the scenery from the car window is not surpassed in Korea.





15000 Sunday School Scholars in North Palace Grounds.



The scenery varies, changing from the bleak mountains in the vicinity of Seoul to the green clad mountains along the route, where the autumnal tinted foliage adds its charm in the Fall.

The middle section is over a high plain from which a rapid descent is made, as the train runs through a deep gorge for some 20 miles.

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## WONSAN STATION.

Mission work in Wonsan is carried on chiefly by two agencies, the Southern Methodist and the Canadian Presbyterian Missions. The territory covered by these Missions is comprised within a radius of about one hundred miles both north and south of Wonsan, containing a total population of 430,000, of whom approximately 3,000 are Christian, being grouped in about 70 congregations. These churches pay an annually increasing proportion of the support of their own church workers, who include Korean pastors, evangelists and Bible women. Colporteurs of the British and Foreign Bible Society distribute Scriptures to the non-Christian population.

Sunday Schools, comprising one hundred per cent of the church attendance, are found in every place of meeting and Extension Sunday Schools are successfully operated in some of the large centers.

A High School for boys with an attendance of 75 pupils is conducted by the Presbyterian Mission. The Presbyterian Korean Church has a boys' lower school with 100 boys, while the two Missions each conduct a girls' school, the Methodist school having a kindergarten department and the Presbyterian school a High School course. The total number of girls is about 250.

About twenty small schools for boys and girls are carried on in different churches throughout the territory.

A Union Hospital in Wonsan ministers to the whole community, giving about 20,000 treatments annually.

Each Mission has a Bible Institute for Women with an attendance of over 30 in each school.

Besides these two Missions, Christian work is also carried on by a Baptist Mission under the direction of Rev. M. C. Fenwick who is now absent.

The Japanese of the district are ministered to by a Methodist Church with a pastor in Wonsan. The attendance is about 30, but a much larger Sunday School is successfully conducted.

Two French Roman Catholic priests reside within the bounds of the territory, one living in Wonsan and one in Kosan, 30 miles to the south.

The famous Diamond Mountains are within easy reach of Wonsan and are situated within the territory covered by the Southern Methodist Mission.

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**Ivey Hospital. Songdo.**

### **SONGDO. (Kaijo).**

49 miles, 1½ hours, from Seoul (Keijo);  
265 miles, 10 hours, from Antung.

### **SONGDO STATION.**

Songdo, the former capital of Korea, is less than two hours ride by rail from Seoul and is the center of mission work for the Southern Methodist Church. The Mission Compound is about twenty minutes ride from the Station and covers over seventy acres beautifully situated at the foot of rugged mountains. The buildings are of granite quarried near the Compound.

Belonging to the Mission in Songdo are three self supporting churches with a combined membership of over a thousand.

Here also is the Songdo Higher Common School with an enrollment of over 600 boys. In connection with this school is a self supporting Textile Department that is famous all over the East for the cloth woven by the students who earn all their expenses while in school.

Holston Institute for Girls has an enrollment of 606 and accommodates students of all ages. The departments are Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar Grades, an Industrial Department for married girls, and a Self Help Department.

Ivey Hospital with forty beds, ten Korean nurses, two Korean doctors, one Bible Woman, one Preacher, one Missionary Doctor and one Missionary Nurse, is an interesting part of the work.

Large night classes for both men and women are maintained.



**Industrial School, Songdo.**



## **HAIJU.**

(Railroad Station, Shariin).

Shariin.

128 miles, 5 hours from Nandaimon (Seoul).

Leave train at Shariin (Korean name Sorawon). Here autos can be secured for the direct trip to Haiju. Auto fare is Yen 4.80 per person with a possible 50 sen extra for baggage.

This district comprises about one third of the Whang Hai (Yellow Sea) Province and is on the southern side of the province stretching for 100 miles from east to west along the Yellow Sea. It varies in width from 20 to 60 miles. There are three counties and three county seats and many market towns. The area is about twice that of the state of Rhode Island. The population is estimated at 330,000.

A Mission Station of the Methodist Episcopal Church is located at the city of Haiju. This is the capital of the province and a growing town of about 16,000 inhabitants. Mission work was begun here by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1893. The Presbyterian Church maintained work here up until 1909, when by mutual agreement, they withdrew and left the whole responsibility to the Methodists.

The most outstanding institution in the Station is the Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital established here in 1910—the present building being erected in 1913. The work has prospered to such an extent that the present staff and building are entirely inadequate for the opportunities opening up in this direction. A girls' school with four teachers and 98 girls enrolled, housed in a comfortable brick school house, and a boys' school with four teachers and an enrollment of 103 in a building that one visitor from America characterized as unfit to house a Ford, make up the institutions at work. Twenty five Kindergarten children, for the present, occupy one room in the girls' school.

The native force of workers consists of three ordained preachers—one local and two Conference members—five local preachers in charge of circuits, twenty school teachers, six Bible Women, twenty hospital employees and a native membership of about 2,000 including baptized children.

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## **PYENG YANG. (Heijo).**

165 miles, 6 hours, from Seoul (Keijo).

149 miles, 5 hours, from Antung.

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## **PYENG YANG STATION.**

Visitors to the Orient will find much of interest in Pyeng Yang. The town is waking up and is fast becoming the great industrial and railway center of the northern half of Korea. Then there are many places of historic interest for the traveller to see.



Did you know that in the olden days this city was threatened with a terrible flood and the ancient magicians were called from all Korea to come and see what was the matter and to help keep the city on the map, and they came and saved the day by tying the city down to some great anchor posts erected on the plain outside the north gates? Come and see these formidable stone posts that have held the town securely all these years!

Did you know that during the past century there was a massacre of all the Christians in Pyeng Yang, in the days of the Catholic Church missions? Come and see the monument erected in memory of these brave Christians who would not recant.

Did you know that back in the early sixties an American steamer came up the river to Pyeng Yang on a mission of no good purpose and a few days later in conflict with the natives the steamer was burned and the sailors all killed? Come and see the anchor chains of this old "General Sherman" hanging on the pillars of the East Gate and the Pyeng Yangites will tell you the details of this story.

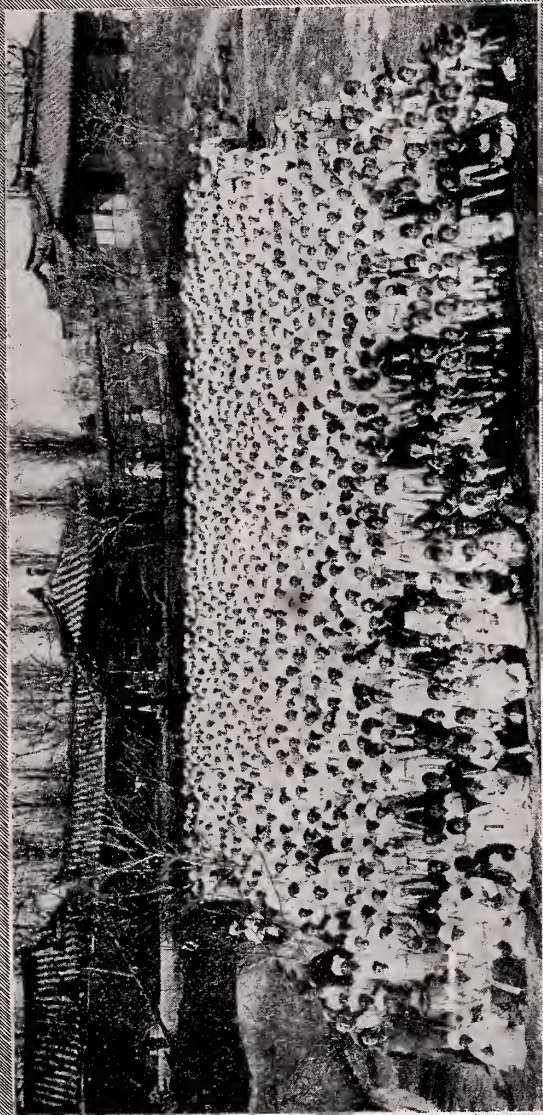
There is a wonderful view in Pyeng Yang. It is the "Mo Ran Bong" or Peony Point, just at the northern edge of the city. Below this point is spread out the most beautiful panorama of river, islands, pine clad hills, fertile plains and the busy city. Jack London who visited Pyeng Yang in the days of the Russo-Japanese War, pronounced this scene from Peony Point to be the most remarkable and picturesque combination he had ever laid his eyes upon and he lingered long to study it.

But the chief reason why Christian tourists should visit Pyeng Yang is not because of the scenery or places of historic interest, but it is in the fact that there is in Pyeng Yang something worth seeing in present day evangelistic activity. You cannot get a complete understanding of the Missionary enterprise in Korea unless you visit Pyeng Yang.

You have read of the great revival here some 15 years ago, those meetings which resembled the days of Pentecost. Pyeng Yang has "never completely recovered" from that revival. The activity started then is still alive. In this growing city of some 63,000 souls, you will now find one person out of every NINE is a Christian and this year, this active one-ninth is launching a great revival to gather in as many of that remaining eight as possible. Come and hear about the Forward Movement in Pyeng Yang.

There are many Christian Institutions here. You will want to see the Union Christian College for men and connected with it, the flourishing Boys' Academy where 300 young Koreans are receiving their preparatory education. Some of you will be interested in the Industrial Department and the farm where the boys work and earn their board while they study.

Then there is the Theological Seminary in which the whole Presbyterian Church of Korea is united. Some years this Seminary is the largest Presbyterian Seminary in all the world. Come and visit this institution and learn the details about the



**Bible Class for Country Women. Pyeong Yang.**





Seminary and the men's Bible Institute and the great Bible Classes where hundreds of men gather at frequent periods during the year and study the Word.

You will all wish to see the hospitals in the Methodist Compound and learn about the splendid work they are doing.

The ladies of your party will be interested in the various schools and the Woman's Academy and to see what is being done to uplift the young womanhood of Korea. There is in Pyeng Yang a famous Bible Institute for women. You will want to see it and hear the interesting stories of its development and the wonderful Bible Classes for women that are held all through the year in connection with it. Even though you do not come during the sessions of these classes you can visit the historic spot and see the pictures and interview the folks who have charge of this work for women.

By all means plan your visit to Pyeng Yang for over Sunday. During the week days, of course you can see the buildings and get an idea of what is going on, but to see the crowds attending church, come for Sunday. Then you can visit the many Methodist and Presbyterian churches. You will be surprised to see the Sunday Schools where the WHOLE church attends.

If possible plan your visit to Pyeng Yang for several days, so that you can see not only the work in the city, but can take a short trip to the country. There are Fords for hire in the town and they will take you out for a ride through a prosperous farming country where on either side of the road you can see church buildings, here and there. Methodist and Presbyterian, one within every 2 or 3 miles. You can spend a day on such a trip and get a picture that you will never forget of the wonderful hold that the Church of Christ has taken upon the country people in this part of Korea.



come to Pyeng Yang by all means. There are hospitable homes in the Methodist and Presbyterian Compounds. The Entertainment Committee on behalf of these Missionaries extends to you a cordial welcome and assures you that your stay shall be a pleasant one.

There is something worth seeing in Pyeng Yang!

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## **SYENCHUN. (Sensen).**

263 miles, 10 hours, from Seoul.

51 miles, 2 hours, from Antung.

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## **SYENCHUN STATION.**

Syenchun, a town of 6000, is the center of a large evangelistic work which it would take months to see. There are nearly three hundred churches and groups, some within a few miles and some which require days of hard travel on the part of the Missionaries. Local evangelistic work consists of two churches, with thriving Missionary Societies for Men and for Women, a Y.M.C.A. and a C.E. Society. There are seven Sunday Schools, two for men, two for women, one for young men and two for children. It is not unusual to have an attendance of more than 2500.

A Bible Institute provides for Institute work for men and women, for General Bible Classes and for special Bible Classes for Bible Women and for Sunday School Teachers.

In Medical Work there is a Hospital, the second in size in Korea, with Dispensary and Drug-Room. Forty patients can be accommodated in the main building but an overflow can be cared for in a Korean building. One thousand and four patients were treated last year. An Isolation Ward is being erected and a Nurses' Home planned.

Educationally, the Louise Chase Institute for Women has 90 in attendance, 50 of whom support themselves by doing embroidery. The class-room work prepares for Academy.

An Academy for Boys has capacity for 200 and is crowded with 330. The grade is high, admitting directly to College. A Self-Help Department gives work to boys who need it, having Carpentry, Metal Work, Dairy and Farming Departments.

The residence Compound consists of 10 homes accommodating seven young ladies, seven men and their wives and nineteen children.

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Bible Class for Women, Syerchun.





**School Building for children of heathen parents**

## **KANGKEI STATION.**

Kangkei is situated about 170 miles north from the Sin Anjoo railroad station. It may now be reached by auto in one day, formerly the trip took a week or ten days. The country is very rugged and back from the principal valleys the mountains are still covered with virgin forests. Lumbering and mining are important industries.

The Station was opened in 1909 and is situated near the center of a field about 150 miles long by nearly 50 wide. For natural beauty of scenery it is not surpassed by any other field in Korea. The population, comparatively sparse is about 350,000. The number of churches and groups is about 80, with a Christian constituency of nearly 6000. In many ways the work is still in the pioneering stage. The local equipment for the work consists of three residences, a Hospital, Bible Institute, Book Room, Boys' Academy, lower schools, and a Church of about 300 members.

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# AREA & POPULATION.

Provinces of Korea	Area in Sq. Mi.	Pop. Korean	Pop. Japanese	Pop. Chinese	Pop. Occidentals	Pop. Total
KYUNG KEUI	4,877	1,658,826	92,834	4,064	356	1,756,080
N. CHUNG CHONG	2,859	722,487	6,435	389	19	729,627
S. CHUNG CHONG	3,210	1,071,003	17,638	1,553	43	1,090,237
N. CHULLA	3,581	1,073,993	19,712	732	40	1,094,477
S. CHULLA	4,198	1,829,936	24,567	421	80	1,855,004
N. KYUNG SANG	7,292	1,973,215	25,531	333	66	1,999,145
S. KYUNG SANG	4,856	1,685,148	62,536	416	48	1,748,148
KANG WON	12,325	1,101,347	5,983	251	174	1,107,758
WHANGHAI	7,240	1,258,265	9,536	1,229	113	1,269,203
S. PYENG AN	6,868	1,058,909	19,045	1,086	76	1,079,116
N. PYENG AN	10,526	1,189,948	10,084	4,314	174	1,204,520
S. HAMKYUNG	11,352	1,177,499	15,316	891	41	1,193,747
N. HAMKYUNG	10,384	508,306	11,638	1,222	23	521,189
TOTALS	89,568	16,309,179	320,918	16,901	1,253	16,648,251

# AREA & POPULATION BY MISSIONS.

## NORTHERN METHODIST MISSION.

Provinces.	Area.	Population
N. PYENG AN ... ..	2,000	252,280
S. PYENG AN ... ..	1,145	179,852
S. CHUNG CHONG ... ..	3,210	1,090,237
N. CHUNG CHONG ... ..	1,429	364,813
WHANG HAI ... ..	2,413	423,068
KANG WON ... ..	4,108	369,246
KYUNG KEUI ... ..	1,619	585,360
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>3,264,836</b>

## SOUTHERN METHODIST MISSION.

KYUNG KEUI ... ..	1,619	585,360
S. HAM KYUNG ... ..	700	150,000
KANG WON ... ..	8,217	738,492
WHANG HAI ... ..	200	25,000
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>10,736</b>	<b>1,498,852</b>

## CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

S. HAM KYUNG ... ..	10,652	1,043,747
N. HAM KYUNG ... ..	10,384	5,211,187
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>21,037</b>	<b>1,564,936</b>

## AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

S. KYUNG SANG ... ..	4,856	1,748,148
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>1,748,148</b>

## NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

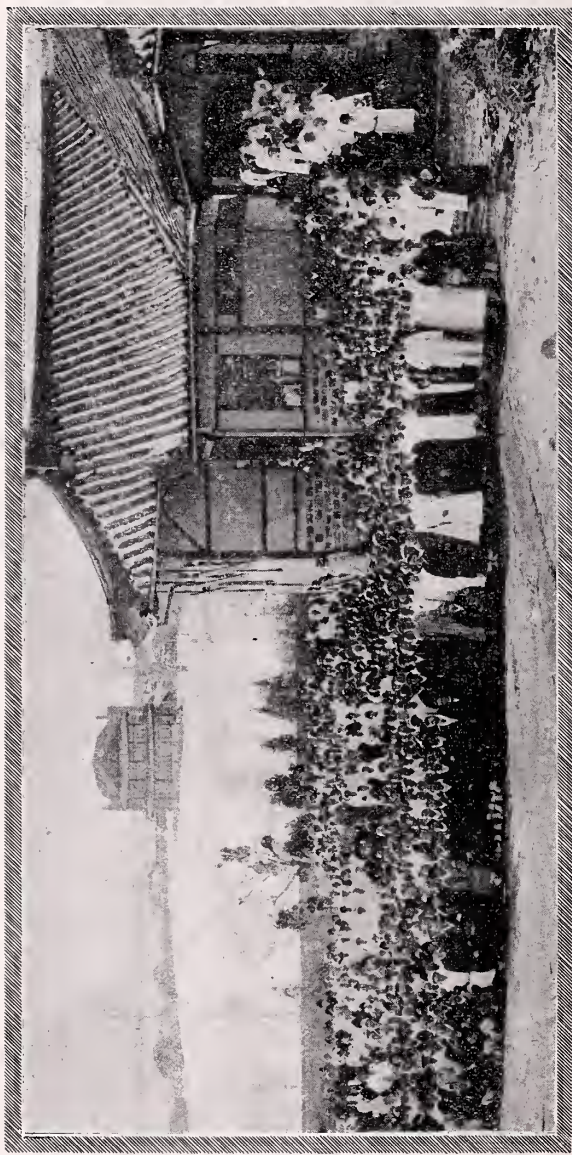
N. PYENG AN ... ..	8,526	992,260
S. PYENG AN ... ..	5,723	899,264
N. KYUNG SANG ... ..	7,292	1,999,145
N. CHUNG CHONG ... ..	1,429	364,813
WHANG HAI ... ..	4,627	831,135
KYUNG KEUI ... ..	1,619	585,360
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>29,216</b>	<b>5,671,977</b>

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

N. CHULLA ... ..	3,581	1,094,477
S. CHULLA ... ..	4,198	1,855,004
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>7,779</b>	<b>2,951,481</b>







**Bible Class for Men, Pyeng Yang. 892 Enrolled in 1919.**

## MISSION DIRECTORY.

*Missions affiliated with the Federal Council.*

### ANDONG. (North Kyeng Sang).

#### PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.

\*Anderson, Rev. W. J., & W. 1917.

Hanson, Miss M. L., 1918.

Smith, R. K., *M.D.*, & W. 1911.

Winn, Rev. R. E., & W. 1909.

### CHAIRYUNG. (Whang Hai).

#### PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.

\*Hunt, Rev. W. B., & W. 1897.

McCune, Miss K. 1908.

McKee, Miss A. M. 1909.

Pieters, Rev. A. A., & W. 1895.

Sharp, Rev. C. E., *D.D.*, & W. 1900.

Wallace, Rev. G. A. 1919.

Whiting, Rev. H. C., *M.D.*, & W. 1903.

### CHEMULPO. (Kyeng Keui).

#### METHODIST, NORTH.

\*Appenzeller, Rev. H. D., & W. 1917.

Hess, Miss M. 1913.

Hillman, Miss M. R. 1900.

Miller, Miss L. A. 1901.

Overman, Miss L. B. 1917.

### CHINJU. (South Kyeng Sang).

#### AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

\*Allen, Rev. A. W. 1913.

Campbell, Miss A. M. 1911.

Clerke, Miss F. L. 1910.

Cunningham, Rev. F. W., & W. 1913.

Davies, Miss E. J., *M.B.* 1918.

Laing, Miss C. J. 1913.

McLaren, Rev. C. I., *M.D.*, & W. 1911.

### CHOONCHUN. (Kang Won).

#### METHODIST, SOUTH.

Hill, L. P., *M.D.*, & W. 1917.

Jackson, Miss C. U. 1911.

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\* Station Secretary

Oliver, Miss B. 1912.  
Stokes, Rev. M. B., & W. 1907.  
\*Taylor, Rev. J. O. J., & W. 1918.  
Turner, Miss C. 1919.

**CHUNGJU. (North Choong Chung).**

**PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.**

Edgerton, Miss F. 1918.  
Kagin, Rev. Edwin, & W. 1907.  
\*Miller, Rev. F. S., & W. 1892.

**CHUNJU. (North Chulla).**

**PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.**

Austin, Miss L. 1912.  
Buckland, Miss S. 1908.  
Clark, Rev. W. M., & W. 1909.  
Colton, Miss S. A. 1911.  
Eversole, Rev. F. M., & W. 1912.  
Crane, Miss Janet. 1920.  
Kestler, Miss E. E. 1905.  
Linton, Mr. W. A. 1912.  
\*McCutchen, Rev. L. O., & W. 1902.  
Reynolds, Mr. B. 1918.  
Reynolds, Rev. W. D., *D.D.*, & W. 1892.  
Tate, Rev. L. B. & W. 1892.  
Tate, Miss M. S. 1892.  
Winn, Miss E. A. 1912.  
Winn, Rev. S. D. 1912.

**FUSANCHIN. (South Kyeng Sang).**

**AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN.**

\*Davies, Miss M. S. 1910.  
Hocking, Miss D. 1916.  
McKenzie, Rev. J. N., & W. 1910.  
Menzies, Miss B. 1891.  
Wright, Rev. A. C., & W. 1912.

**HAIJU. (Whang Hai).**

**METHODIST, NORTH.**

Bair, Miss B. R. 1913.  
Barlow, Miss J. 1912.  
Norton, Rev. A. H., *M.D.*, & W. 1908.  
\*Wachs, Rev. V. H., & W. 1911.

**HAMHEUNG. (South Ham Kyeng).**

**CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN.**

Fingland, Miss M. 1918.  
Kirk, Miss J. H. 1913.  
McDonald, Rev. D. W., & W. 1914.  
\*McEachern, Miss E. 1913.

McMillan, Miss K., *M.D.* 1901.  
McRae, Rev. D. M., & W. 1898.  
Robb, Rev. A. F., & W. 1901.  
Robb, Miss J. B. 1903.  
Young, Rev. L. L. 1906.

HOIRYUNG. (North Ham Kyeng).

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

McDonald, Rev. D. A., & W. 1912.  
Barker, Rev. A. H., & W. 1911.  
\*McLellan, Miss E. A. 1913.

KANGKEL. (North Pyeng An).

PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.

Bigger, J. D., *M.D.*, & W. 1911.  
\*Campbell, Rev. A., & W. 1916.  
Hoffman, Rev. C. S., & W. 1910.  
Rehrer, Miss J. M. 1917.  
Winn, Rev. G. H., & W. 1908.

KONGJU. (South Choong Chong).

METHODIST, NORTH.

Amendt, Rev. C. C., & W. 1919.  
Sharp, Mrs. R. A. 1900.  
Swearer, Mrs. L. M. 1903.  
Taylor, Rev. C., & W. 1907.  
Williams, Rev. F. E. C., & W. 1906.

KUCHANG. (South Kyeng Sang).

AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Kelly, Rev. J. T., & W. 1912.  
Scott, Miss S. M. 1916.  
Tait, Miss M. 1919.  
Thomas, Rev. F. J., & W. 1915.

KUNSAN. (North Chulla).

PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.

Bull, Rev. W. F., & W. 1899.  
\*Dupuy, Miss L. 1912.  
Harrison, Rev. W. B., & W. 1896.  
Dysart, Miss J. 1907.  
Lathrop, Miss L. O. 1912.  
McEachern, Rev. J. 1912.  
Patterson, J. B., *M.D.*, & W. 1910.  
Green Miss W. B. 1920.

KWANGJU. (South Chulla).

PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.

Bell, Rev. E., *D.D.* 1896.  
Dodson, Miss M. L. 1912.  
Dodson, Rev. S. K. 1912.



Graham, Miss E. I. 1907.  
 Hewson, Miss G. 1920.  
 Knox, Miss H. 1919.  
 Knox, Rev. R., & W. 1907.  
 McQueen, Miss A. 1909.  
 Newland, Rev. L. T., & W. 1911.  
 Owen, Mrs. G. W., *M.D.* 1900.  
 Shepping, Miss E. J. 1912.  
 \*Swinehart, Mr. M. L., & W. 1911.  
 Talmage, Rev. J. V. N., & W. 1910.  
 Walker, Miss E. 1919.  
 Wilson, R. M., *M.D.*, & W. 1908.

KYUMASAN. (South Kyeng Sang).

AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

\*Lyll, Rev. D. M., & W. 1909.  
 McPhee, Miss I. 1911.  
 Macrae, Rev. F. J. L., & W. 1910.  
 Napier, Miss G. 1912.  
 Withers, Miss M. 1918.

MOKPO. (South Chulla).

PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.

Cumming, Rev. D. J. 1918.  
 Leadingham, R. S., *M.D.*, & W. 1912.  
 McCillie, Rev. H. D., & W. 1907.  
 McMurphy, Miss A. 1912.  
 Martin, Miss J. A. 1908.  
 Matthews, Miss E. B. 1915.  
 \*Nisbet, Rev. J. S., *D.D.*, 1907.

MUKDEN. (Manchuria).

PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.

\*Cook, Rev. W. T., & W. 1908.  
 Soltau, Rev. T. S., & W. 1914.

PYENG YANG. (South Pyeng An).

AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Engel, Rev. G., & W. 1900.

METHODIST, NORTH.

Cutler, Miss M. M., *M.D.* 1892.  
 Dillingham, Miss G. L. 1911.  
 Follwell, E. D., *M.D.*, & W. 1895.  
 Haynes, Miss E. I. 1906.  
 \*Moore, Rev. J. Z., *D.D.*, & W. 1903.  
 Robbins, Miss H. P. 1902.  
 Trissel, Miss M. V. 1914.

PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.

Anderson, Miss H. W. 1918.  
 Baird, Rev. W. M., *D.D.*, & W. 1890.

Bernheisel, Rev. C. F., & W. 1900.  
 Bent, Miss M. 1897.  
 Blair, Rev. W. N., *D.D.*, & W. 1901.  
 \*Butts, Miss A. M. 1907.  
 Doriss, Miss A. S. 1908.  
 Gillis, Mr. A. W., & W. 1914.  
 Hamilton, Rev. F. E., & W. 1919.  
 Hill, Rev. H. J., & W. 1917.  
 Holdcroft, Rev. J. G., & W. 1909.  
 McMurtrie, Mr. R. 1907.  
 Moffett, Rev. S. A., *D.D.*, & W. 1889.  
 Mowry, Rev. E. M., & W. 1909.  
 Phillips, Rev. C. L., & W. 1910.  
 Reiner, Mr. R. O., & W. 1908.  
 Snook, Miss V. L. 1900.  
 Swallen, Rev. W. L., *D.D.*, & W. 1892.  
 Thomas, Mrs. J. C. 1918.  
 Welbon, Rev. A. G., & W. 1900.

#### PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.

Parker, W. P., & W. 1912.

#### SEOUL. (Kyeng Keui).

##### B. & F. BIBLE SOCIETY.

Hobbs, Mr. T., & W. 1910.  
 Miller, Mr. H., & W. 1899.

##### CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Jack, Rev. M., & W. 1917.  
 Schofield, F. W., *M.D.*, & W. 1916.  
 Whitelaw, Miss J. 1919.

##### CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY.

Bonwick, Mr. G., & W. 1908.

#### METHODIST, NORTH.

Anderson, Miss N. 1912.  
 Appenzeller, Miss A. R. 1915.  
 Appenzeller, Miss M. E. 1917.  
 Battles, Miss D. M. 1915.  
 Becker, Rev. A. L., & W. 1903.  
 Beiler, Miss M. 1910.  
 Billings, Rev. B. W., & W. 1908.  
 Brownlee, Miss C. 1913.  
 Bunker, Rev. D. A., & W. 1885.  
 Cable, Rev. E. M., *D.D.*, & W. 1899.  
 Chaffin, Mrs. A. 1913.  
 Church, Miss M. E. 1915.  
 Deming, Rev. C. S., *S.T.D.*, & W. 1905.  
 Estey, Miss E. M., 1900.  
 Frey, Miss L. E. 1893.  
 Grove, Miss N. L. 1919.  
 Grove, Rev. P. L., & W. 1911.  
 Haenig, Miss H. A. 1910.

Hall, Mrs. R. S., *M.D.* 1890.  
 Hulbert, Miss J. C. 1914.  
 Lacy, Rev. J. V. 1919.  
 \*Marker, Miss J. 1905.  
 Noble, Rev. W. A., *Ph.D.*, & W. 1892.  
 Pye, Miss O. F. 1911.  
 Roberts, Miss E. 1917.  
 Smith, Rev. F. H., & W. 1905.  
 Stewart, Mrs. M. S., *M.D.* 1911.  
 Tuttle, Miss O. M. 1908.  
 Van Buskirk, Rev. J. D., *M.D.*, & W. 1908.  
 Van Fleet, Miss E. M. 1918.  
 Walter, Miss A. J. 1911.  
 Welch, Rev. Bishop H., *D.D.*, & W. 1916.  
 Wood, Miss L. 1914.

#### METHODIST, SOUTH.

Anderson, Rev. E. W., *M.D.*, & W. 1914.  
 Erwin, Miss C. 1905.  
 Fisher, Mr. J. E., & W. 1919.  
 Gerdine, Rev. J. L., & W. 1902.  
 Gray, Miss E. 1916.  
 Hardie, Miss E. 1913.  
 Hardie, Rev. R. A., *M.D.*, & W. 1898.  
 \*Hitch, Rev. J. W., & W. 1907.  
 Myers, Miss M. D. 1906.  
 Smith, Miss B. A. 1910.  
 Stites, F. M., *M.D.*, & W. 1917.  
 Tinsley, Miss H. 1911.  
 Tucker, Miss B. 1911.  
 Vesey, Rev. F. G., & W. 1908.

#### PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.

Avison, O. R., *M.D.*, & W. 1893.  
 Clark, Rev. C. A., *D.D.*, & W. 1902.  
 Coen, Rev. R. C., & W. 1918.  
 Dean, Miss L. 1916.  
 De Camp, Rev. A. F., & W. 1910.  
 Esteb, Miss K. M. 1915.  
 Gale, Rev. J. S., *D.D.*, & W. 1892.  
 \*Genso, Mr. J. F., & W. 1908.  
 Hartness, Miss M. 1918.  
 Hirst, J. W., *M.D.*, & W. 1904.  
 Kerr, Rev. W. C., & W. 1907. (Kure).  
 Koons, Rev. E. W., & W. 1903.  
 Lewis, Miss M. L. 1910.  
 Ludlow, A. I., *M.D.*, & W. 1911.  
 Miller, Rev. E. H., & W. 1901.  
 Owens, Mr. H. T., & W. 1918.  
 Reiner, Miss E. M. 1916.  
 Rhodes, Rev. H. A., & W. 1908.  
 Scheifley, W. J., *D.D.S.*, & W. 1915.

Shields, Miss E. L. 1899.  
Toms, Rev. J. U. S., & W. 1908.  
Underwood, Mrs. H. G., *M.D.*, 1887.  
Underwood, Mr. H. H., & W. 1912.  
Wambold, Miss K. 1896.

Y. M. C. A.

Barnhart, Mr. B. P., & W. 1916.  
Brockman, Mr. F. M., & W. 1905.  
Gregg, Mr. G. A. 1906.  
Lucas, Rev. A. E., & W. 1915.

SONGDO. (Kyeng Keui).

METHODIST, SOUTH.

Anderson, Rev. L. P., & W. 1914.  
Carter, Rev. T. J., & W., 1919.  
Cram, Rev. W. G., *D.D.*, & W. 1902.  
Edwards, Miss L. 1909.  
Hankins, Miss I. 1911.  
Lowder, Miss R. 1916.  
Nichols, Miss L. E. 1906.  
Randle, Miss P. G. 1918.  
\*Reid, W. T., *M.D.*, & W. 1907.  
Turner, Rev. V. R., & W. 1912.  
Wagner, Miss E. 1904.  
Wasson, Rev. A. W., & W. 1905.  
Weems, Rev. C. N., & W. 1909.

SONGJIN. (North Ham Kyeng).

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Grierson, Rev. R., *M.D.*, & W. 1898.  
Proctor, Rev. S. J., & W. 1913.  
\*Rogers, Miss M. M. 1909.  
Ross, Rev. A. R., & W. 1907.  
Thomas, Miss M. 1916.

SOONCHUN. (South Chulla).

PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.

Biggar, Miss M. L. 1910.  
\*Coit, Rev. R. T., & W. 1909.  
Crane, Rev. J. C., & W. 1913.  
Greer, Miss A. L. 1912.  
Preston, Rev. J. F., & W. 1903.  
Rogers, J. M., *M.D.*, & W. 1917.

SYENCHUN. (North Pyeng An).

PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.

\*Campbell, Mr. E. L., & W. 1913.  
Covington, Miss H. 1917.  
Helstrom, Miss H. 1909.  
Ingerson, Miss V. F. 1916.

Lampe, Rev. H. W., *D.D.*, & W. 1908.  
 McCune, Rev. G. S., *D.D.*, & W. 1905.  
 Roberts, Rev. S. L., & W. 1907.  
 Ross, Rev. Cyril, *Ph.D.*, & W. 1897.  
 Samuel, Miss J. 1902.  
 Sharrocks, Mrs. A. M., 1899.  
 Stevens, Miss B. I. 1911.  
 Tipton, S. P., *M.D.*, & W. 1914.  
 Whittemore, Rev. N. C., & W. 1896.

TAIKU. (North Kyeng Sang).

PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.

Adams, Rev. J. E., *D.D.*, & W. 1894.  
 Bergman, Miss G. O. 1915.  
 Blair, Rev. H. E., & W. 1904.  
 Bruen, Rev. H. M., & W. 1899.  
 Crothers, Rev. J. Y., & W. 1909.  
 Erdman, Rev. W. C. & W. 1906.  
 Fletcher, A. G., *M.D.*, & W. 1909.  
 Grimes, Miss E. B. 1919.  
 Henderson, Rev. H. H., & W. 1918.  
 McFarland, Rev. E. F., & W. 1904.  
 \*Pollard, Miss H. E. 1911.  
 Switzer, Miss M. 1911.

TONGYENG. (South Kyeng Sang).

AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Alexander, Miss M. L. 1911.  
 McCague, Miss J. E. 1918.  
 Skinner, Miss A. G. M. 1914.  
 \*Taylor, Rev. W., *M.D.*, & W. 1913.  
 Watson, Rev. R. D., & W. 1910.

WONJU. (Kang Won).

METHODIST, NORTH.

Anderson, A. G., *M.D.*, & W. 1911.  
 Harrington, Miss S. R. 1918.  
 \*Morris, Rev. C. D., & W. 1900.  
 Snively, Miss G. 1906.

WONSAN. (South Ham Kyeng).

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Fraser, Rev. E. J. O., & W. 1914.  
 \*McCully, Miss E. A. 1909.  
 McCully, Miss L. H. 1900.  
 Mansfield, T. D., *M.D.*, & W. 1910.



METHODIST, SOUTH.

- \*Branuan, Rev. L. C., & W. 1910.
- Buie, Miss H. 1909.
- Collyer, Rev. C. T., & W. 1897.
- Cooper, Miss K. 1908.
- Mingledorff, Rev. O. C., & W. 1919
- Noyes, Miss A. D. 1909.
- Ross, J. B., *M.D.*, & W. 1901.

YENGBYEN. (North Pyeng An).

METHODIST, NORTH.

- Burdick, Rev. G. M. 1903.
- Miller, Miss E. 1918.
- \*Salmon, Miss B. C. 1915.

YONGJUNG. (North Kando, Manchuria).

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN.

- \*Cass, Miss G. A. 1916.
- Foote, Rev. W. R., & W. 1898.
- McKinnon, Miss M. J. 1915.
- Martin, S. H., *M.D.*, & W. 1915.
- Palethorpe, Miss E. M. 1916.
- Scott, Rev. W., & W. 1914.



*Missions NOT affiliated with the Federal Council.*

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSION.

Arnold, Rev. E. H. 1915	...	...	...	Seoul.
Barbara, Lay Sister. 1899	...	...	...	Suwon.
Bridle, Rev. G. A. 1897	...	...	...	Suwon.
Cecil, Sister. 1907	...	...	...	Seoul.
Constance Irene, Sister. 1908	...	...	...	Suwon.
Cooper, Rev. A. C. 1908	...	...	...	Chonan.
Drake, Rev. H. J., S.S.M. 1897.	(A)	...	...	Seoul.
Edith Helena, Sister. 1907.	(A)	...	...	Seoul.
Elrington, Miss B. 1907.	(A)	...	...	Fusan.
Grosjean, Miss V. C. 1907	...	...	...	Seoul.
Hewlett, Rev. G. E. 1909	...	...	...	Chinchun.
Hodges, Rev. C. H. N. 1911.	(A)	...	...	Kanghwa.
Hunt, Rev. C. 1915	...	...	...	Seoul.
Isabel, Sister. 1901.	(A)	...	...	Seoul.
Laurence, Rev. G. 1915	...	...	...	Chinchun.
Laws, Dr. & Mrs. A. F., 1897	...	...	...	Chinchun.
Trollope, Rt. Rev. Bishop M. N., D.D. 1891	...	...	...	Seoul.
Wilson, Rev. F. 1905	...	...	...	Paikchun.

ORIENTAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. (11)

Black, Miss E. 1919	...	...	...	Seoul.
Heslop, Rev. & Mrs. W. 1916.	(A)	...	...	Seoul.
Lassen, Mr. L. 1913	...	...	...	Seoul.
Miller, Rev. & Mrs. W. F. 1919	...	...	...	Milyang.
Orkney, Rev. & Mrs. J. 1919	...	...	...	Milyang.
Thiele, Rev. & Mrs. J. 1919	...	...	...	Seoul.
Thomas, Rev. & Mrs. J. 1910	...	...	...	Seoul.
Woods, Mr. H. 1918	...	...	...	Seoul.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

FRENCH MISSION. (La Societe des Missions Etrangeres).

Bermond, Pere J. M.	...	...	...	...	Masanpo.
Bodin, Pere J.	...	...	...	...	Pyeng Won.
Bouillon, Pere C.	...	...	...	...	Eum Chook.
Cadars, Pere J. F.	...	...	...	...	Naju
Chabot, Pere J. F. G.	...	...	...	...	Anak.
Chargeboeuf, Pere E.	...	...	...	...	Taiku.
Chizallet, Pere P.	...	...	...	...	Wonju.
Curlier, Pere J. J. L.	...	...	...	...	Yong Lung.
Demange, Rt. Rev. Bishop F.	...	...	...	...	Taiku.
Deneux, Pere S. A. J.	...	...	...	...	Chemulpo.
Devred, Pere E. J.	...	...	...	...	Yongsan.
Ferrand, Pere P. C.	...	...	...	...	Fusan.
Gombert, Pere J. M. E.	...	...	...	...	Hongsang.
Guinand, Pere P. J.	...	...	...	...	Yongsan.

Jaugey, Pere J. M. A.	...	...	...	...	Wonju.
Julien, Pere M. C.	...	...	...	...	Taiku.
Kleinpeter, Pere J.	...	...	...	...	Seoul.
Krempff, Pere H. J. M.	...	...	...	...	Tangchin.
Lacroux, Pere M.	...	...	...	...	Chunju.
Larribeau, Pere A. J.	...	...	...	...	Seoul.
Le Gendre, Pere L. G.	...	...	...	...	Songdo.
Le Merre, Pere L. B.	...	...	...	...	Pyeng Yang.
Lucas, Pere L. M. B.	...	...	...	...	An Byen.
Melizan, Pere P. M. D.	...	...	...	...	Chairyung.
Mialon Pere J. L.	...	...	...	...	Chung Eup.
Mousset, Pere J. F. G.	...	...	...	...	Taiku.
Mutel, Rt. Rev. Bishop G. C.	...	...	...	...	Seoul.
Perrin, Pere P. F. L.	...	...	...	...	Yong Jung.
Peschel, Pere R. F. G.	...	...	...	...	Fusanchin.
Peynet, Pere J. C.	...	...	...	...	Kimcha.
Poisnel, Pere V. L.	...	...	...	...	Seoul.
Polly, Pere D. J. B. M.	...	...	...	...	Sursan.
Poyaud, Pere G. C.	...	...	...	...	Wonsan.
Robert, Pere A. P.	...	...	...	...	Taiku.
Rouvelet, Pere H. P.	...	...	...	...	Kongju.
Saucet, Pere H. J.	...	...	...	...	Kang Kyung.
Taquet, Pere E. J.	...	...	...	...	Mokpo.
Tourneux, Pere V. L.	...	...	...	...	Chilkok.
Vermorel, Pere J.	...	...	...	...	Taiku.
Villemot, Pere M. P. P.	...	...	...	...	Seoul.

#### GERMAN MISSION. (Benedictines).

Auer, Bro. G.	...	...	...	...	Seoul.
Bauer, Bro. C.	...	...	...	...	"
D'Avernas, Rev. I.	...	...	...	...	"
Eckhardt, Rev. A. (Sub-prior)	...	...	...	...	"
Fangauer, Bro. P. B.	...	...	...	...	"
Flotzinger, Bro. I.	...	...	...	...	"
Gernert, Bro. P.	...	...	...	...	"
Grahamer, Bro. J.	...	...	...	...	"
Hartmann, Bro. G.	...	...	...	...	"
Hauser, Bro. B.	...	...	...	...	"
Hiemer, Rev. C.	...	...	...	...	"
Hoiss, Bro. H.	...	...	...	...	"
Kugelgen, Rev. C.	...	...	...	...	"
Metzger, Bro. M.	...	...	...	...	"
Niebauer, Rev. C. (Prior)	...	...	...	...	"
Ostermeier, Bro. E.	...	...	...	...	"
Romer, Rev. A.	...	...	...	...	"
Sauer, Rt. Rev. B. (Abbot)	...	...	...	...	"
Schnell, Rev. S.	...	...	...	...	"
Schrotter, Bro. J.	...	...	...	...	"
Vierhaus, Rev. C.	...	...	...	...	"

#### RUSSIAN ORTHODOX.

Feodosi, Rev. Father, 1917...	...	...	...	Seoul.
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## THE SALVATION ARMY. (20)

Akerholm, Ensign & Mrs. E., 1914	...	...	Yung Dong.
Bernsten, Ensign & Mrs. A. 1915	...	...	Taiku.
Eriksson, Ensign (Miss) I. 1914...	...	...	Seoul.
Gay, Staff-Captain & Mrs. H. J. 1910...	...	...	Yoo Koo.
Hill, Staff-Captain & Mrs. A. W. 1910. (A)	...	...	Seoul.
Lindquist, Captain (Miss) E. 1914	...	...	Seoul.
Lord, Adjutant & Mrs H. A. 1910. (A)	...	...	Chunju.
Olsson, Ensign (Miss) V. 1911	...	...	Seoul.
Palmer, Staff-Captain & Mrs. G. 1913	...	...	Seoul.
Richards, Brigadier & Mrs. W. J. 1918	...	...	Seoul.
Salisbury, Ensign & Mrs. H. J. 1913	...	...	Chunju.
Salling, Ensign (Miss) M. 1914	...	...	Seoul.
Sylvester, Adjutant & Mrs. C. 1910	...	...	Seoul.
Ward, Commandant (Miss) E. 1908	...	...	Seoul.
Westling, Ensign F. 1914	...	...	Songdo.

## SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.

Bowers, Mr. & Mrs. L. I. 1917	...	...	Seoul.
Butterfield, Pastor & Mrs. C. L. 1908	...	...	Seoul.
Klose, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. 1918	...	...	Kyeng San.
Lee, Pastor & Mrs. H. M. 1917	...	...	Soonan.
Oberg, Pastor & Mrs. H. A. 1910. (A)	...	...	Kyeng San.
Russell, Dr. & Mrs. R. 1908...	...	...	Soonan.
Scharffenberg, Miss M. T. 1906. (A)	...	...	Seoul.
Scott, Miss H. M. 1908...	...	...	Kyeng San.
Smith, Pastor & Mrs. W. R. 1905	...	...	Soonan.
Urquhart, Pastor & Mrs. E. J. 1916	...	...	Seoul.
Wangerin, Mrs. T. 1913	...	...	Seoul.

## UNATTACHED. (8)

English, Miss M. 1918	...	...	Pyeng Yang.
Gittins, Miss A. 1917	...	...	Pyeng Yang.
Harvey, Mrs. A. S. 1917	...	...	Syenchun.
Hayes, Miss L. B. 1918	...	...	Syenchun.
Lewis, Miss E. A. 1891	...	...	Seoul.
Maas, Miss L. 1918	...	...	Taiku.
Nevitt, Miss E. 1919	...	...	Seoul.
Stark, Miss M. 1919	...	...	Seoul.





Women's Bible Institute, Pyeng Yang.





# MISSIONARIES IN KOREA 1920.

## A

Adams, Rev. and Mrs. J. E., D.D. ... ..	P.N.	Taiku
Alexander, Miss M. L. ... ..	A.P.	Tongyeng
Allen, Rev. A. W. ... ..	A.P.	Chinju
Amendt, Rev. and Mrs. C. C. ... ..	M.N.	Kongju
Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. ... ..	M.N.	Wonju
Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. ... ..	M.S.	Seoul
Anderson, Miss H. W. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. L. P. ... ..	M.S.	Songdo
Anderson, Miss N. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. W. J. ... ..	P.N.	Antong
Appenzellar, Miss A. R. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Appenzeller, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. ... ..	M.N.	Chemulpo
Appenzeller, Miss M. E. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Austin, Miss L. C. ... ..	P.S.	Chunju
Avison, Dr. and Mrs. O. R., M.D. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul

## B

Blair, Miss B. R. ... ..	M.N.	Haiju
Baird, Rev. and Mrs. W. M., D.D. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Barker, Rev. and A. H. Barker ... ..	C.P.	Hoiryung
Barlow, Miss J. ... ..	M.N.	Haiju
Barnhart, Mr. and Mrs. B. P., Y.M.C.A. ....		Seoul
Battles, Miss D. M. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Berker, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Beiler, Miss M. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Bell, Rev. Eugene, D.D. ... ..	S.P.	Kwangju
Bergman, Miss G. O. ... ..	P.N.	Taiku
Berheisel, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Best, Miss M. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Bigger, Miss M. L. ... ..	P.S.	Soonchun
Bigger, Dr. and Mrs. J. D., M.D. ... ..	P.S.	Pyeng Yang
Billings, Rev. and Mrs. B. W. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Blair, Rev. and H. E. ... ..	P.N.	Taiku
Blair, Rev., and W. N. Blair, D.D. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Bonwick, Mr. and Mrs. G. ... ..		Seoul
Brannan, Rev. and Mrs. L. C. ... ..	M.S.	Wonsan
Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. F. M., Y.M.C.A. ....		Seoul
Brownlee, Miss C. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Bruen, Rev. and Mrs. H. N. ... ..	P.N.	Taiku
Buckland, Miss S. ... ..	P.S.	Chunju
Buie, Miss H. ... ..	M.S.	Wonsan
Bull, Rev. and Mrs. W. F. ... ..	M.S.	Kunsan
Bunker, Rev. and Mrs. D.A. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Burdick, Rev. G. M. ... ..	M.N.	Yengbyen
Butts, Miss A. M. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang

## C

Cable, Rev. and Mrs. E. M., D.D.	...	M.N.	Seoul
Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. A.	...	P.N.	Kangkei
Campbell, Miss A. M.	...	A.P.	Chinji
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. L.	...	P.N.	Syenchun
Carter, Rev. and Mrs. J. P.	...	M.S.	Songdo
Cass, Miss G. A.	...	C.P.	Yongjung
Chaffin, Mrs. A.	...	M.N.	Seoul
Church, Miss M. E.	...	M.N.	Seoul
Clark, Rev. and Mrs. W. M.	...	P.S.	Chunju
Clark, Rev. and Mrs. C. A., D.D.	...	P.N.	Seoul
Clerke, Miss F. L.	...	A.P.	Chinji
Coen, Rev. and Mrs. R. C.	...	P.N.	Seoul
Coit, Rev. and Mrs. R. T.	...	P.S.	Soonchun
Collyer, Rev. and Mrs. C. T.	...	M.S.	Wonsan
Colton, Miss S. A.	...	P.S.	Chunju
Cook, Rev. and Mrs. W. T.	...	P.N.	Mukden
Cooper, Miss K.	...	M.S.	Wonsan
Covington, Miss H.	...	P.N.	Syenchun
Cram, Rev. and Mrs. W. G., D.D.	...	M.S.	Songdo
Crane, Rev. and Mrs. J. C.	...	P.S.	Syenchun
Crane, Miss Janet...	...	P.S.	Chunju
Couthers, Rev. and Mrs. J. Y.	...	P.N.	Taiku
Cumming, Rev. D. J.	...	P.S.	Mokpo
Ounningham, Rev. and Mrs. F. W.	...	A.P.	Chinju
Cutler, Miss M. M., D.D.	...	M.N.	Pyeng Yang

## D

Davies, Miss E. D.	...	A.P.	Chinju
Davies, Miss M. S.	...	A.P.	Fusanchin
Dean, Miss L.	...	P.N.	Seoul
De Camp, Rev. and Mrs. A. F.	...	P.N.	Seoul
Deming, Rev. and Mrs. C. S., S.T.D.	...	M.N.	Seoul
Dillingham, Miss G. L.	...	M.N.	Pyeng Yang
Dodson, Rev. S. K.	...	P.S.	Kwangju
Dodson, Miss M. L.	...	P.S.	Kwangju
Dorris, Miss A. S.	...	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Dupuy, Miss Lavalette	...	P.S.	Kunsan
Dysart, Miss Julia	...	P.S.	Kunsan

## E

Edgerton, Miss F.	...	P.N.	Chungju
Edwards, Miss L.	...	M.S.	Songdon
Engle, Rev. and Mrs. G., D.D.	...	A.P.	Pyeng Yang
Erdman, Rev. and Mrs. W. C.	...	P.N.	Taiku
Erwin, Miss C.	...	M.S.	Seoul
Esteb, Miss K. M.	...	P.N.	Seoul
Estey, Miss M. N.	...	M.N.	Seoul
Eversole, Rev. and Mrs. F. M.	...	P.S.	Chunju

## F

Finland, Miss M....	...	...	C.P.	Hamheung
Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. E.	...	...	M.S.	Seoul
Flétcher, Dr. and Mrs. A. G.	...	...	P.N.	Taiku
Folwell, Dr. and Mrs. E. D.	...	...	M.N.	Pyeng Yang
Foot, Rev. and Mrs. W. R.	...	...	C.P.	Yongjung
Fraser, Rev. and Mrs. E. J. O.	...	...	C.P.	Wonsan
Fréy, Miss L. E.	...	...	M.N.	Seoul

## G

Gale, Rev. and Mrs. J. S., D.D.	...	...	P.N.	Seoul
Genso, Mr. and Mrs. J. F....	...	...	P.N.	Seoul
Gerdine, Rev. and Mrs. J. L.	...	...	M.S.	Seoul
Gillis, Rev. and Mrs. A. W.	...	...	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Graham, Miss Ella	...	...	P.S.	Kwangju
Gray, Miss E.	...	...	M.S.	Seoul
Gregg, Mr. G. A., Y.M.C.A.	...	...	...	Seoul
Greer, Miss A. L.	...	...	P.S.	Soonchun
Grierson, Dr. and Mrs. R.	...	...	C.P.	Songjin
Grimes, Mrs. E. B.	...	...	P.N.	Taiku
Grove, Miss N. L.	...	...	M.N.	Seoul
Grove, Rev. and Mrs. P. L.	...	...	M.N.	Seoul

## H

Haenig, Miss H. A.	...	...	M.N.	Seoul
Hall, Mrs. R. S., M.D.	...	...	M.N.	Seoul
Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. F. E.	...	...	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Hankins, Miss L.	...	...	M.S.	Songdo
Hanson, Miss M. L.	...	...	P.N.	Andong
Hardie, Miss E.	...	...	M.S.	Seoul
Hardie, Rev. and Mrs. R. A., M.D....	...	...	M.S.	Seoul
Harrington, Miss S. R.	...	...	M.N.	Wonju
Harrison, Rev. and Mrs. W. B.	...	...	P.S.	Kunsan
Harkness, Miss M.	...	...	P.N.	Seoul
Haynes, Miss E. I.	...	...	M.N.	Pyeng Yang
Helstrom, Miss H.	...	...	P.N.	Syenchun
Henderson, Rev. and Mrs. H. H.	...	...	P.N.	Taiku
Hitch, Rev. and Mrs. J. W.	...	...	M.N.	Chemulpo
Hess, Miss M.	...	...	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Hill, Rev. and Mrs. H. J....	...	...	M.S.	Choonchun
Hill, Dr. and Mrs. L. P.	...	...	M.N.	Chemulpo
Hillman, Miss M. R.	...	...	P.N.	Seoul
Hurst, Dr. and Mrs. J. W.	...	...	M.S.	Seoul
Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. T.	...	...	...	Seoul
Hocking, Miss D.	...	...	A.P.	Fusanchin
Hoffman, Rev. and Mrs. P. S.	...	...	P.N.	Kangkei
Holdcroft, Rev. and Mrs. H. G.	...	...	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Hulbert, Miss J. C.	...	...	M.N.	Seoul
Hunt, Rev. and Mrs. W. B.	...	...	P.N.	Chairyung

## I

Ingersen, Miss V. F.	...	...	P.N.	Syenchun
----------------------	-----	-----	------	----------

# J

Jack, Rev. and Mrs. M.	...	...	...	C.P.	Seoul
Jackson, Miss C. U.	...	...	...	M.S.	Choonchun

# K

Kagin, Rev. and Mrs. Edwin	...	...	...	P.N.	Chungju
Kelly, Rev. and Mrs. J. T.	...	...	...	A.P.	Kuchang
Kerr, Rev. and Mrs. W. C.	...	...	...	P.N.	Kure, Japan
Kestler, Miss E. E.	...	...	...	P.S.	Chunju
Hirk, Miss J. H.	...	...	...	C.P.	Wonsan
Knox, Miss H.	...	...	...	P.S.	Kwangju
Knox, Rev. and Mrs. R.	...	...	...	P.S.	Kwangju
Koons, Rev. and Mrs. E. W.	...	...	...	P.N.	Seoul

# L

Lacey, Rev. J. V.	...	...	...	M.N.	Seoul
Laing, Miss C. J.	...	...	...	A.P.	Chinju
Lampe, Rev. and Mrs. H. W., D.D.	...	...	...	P.N.	Syenchun
Lathrop, Miss L. O.	...	...	...	P.S.	Kunsan
Leadingham, Dr. and Mrs. R. S.	...	...	...	P.S.	Mokpo
Lewis, Miss M. L.	...	...	...	P.N.	Seoul
Linton, Mr. W. A.	...	...	...	P.S.	Chunju
Lowder, Miss P.	...	...	...	M.S.	Songdo
Lucas, Rev. and Mrs. A. D., Y.M.C.A.	...	...	...		Seoul
Ludlow, Dr. and Mrs. A. I.	...	...	...	P.N.	Seoul
Lyall, Rev. and Mrs. D. M.	...	...	...	A.P.	Kyumasan

# M

McCague, Miss J. E.	...	...	...	A.P.	Tongyeng
McCallie, Rev. and Mrs. H. D.	...	...	...	P.S.	Mokpo
McCully, Miss E. A.	...	...	...	C.P.	Wonsan
McCully, Miss L. H.	...	...	...	C.P.	Wonsan
McCune, Rev. and Mrs. G. S., D.D.	...	...	...	M.N.	Syenchun
McCune, Miss K.	...	...	...	M.N.	Chairyung
McCutchen, Rev. and Mrs. L. O.	...	...	...	P.S.	Chunju
McDonald, Rev. and Mrs. D. A.	...	...	...	C.P.	Hoiryung
McDonald, Rev. and Mrs. D. W.	...	...	...	C.P.	Hamheung
McEachern, Miss E.	...	...	...	C.P.	Hamheung
McEachern, Rev. John	...	...	...	P.S.	Kunsan
McFarland, Rev. and Mrs. E. S.	...	...	...	P.N.	Taiku
McKee, Miss A. M.	...	...	...	P.N.	Chairyung
McKenzie, Rev. and Mrs. J. N.	...	...	...	A.P.	Fusanchin
McKinnon, Miss M. J.	...	...	...	C.P.	Yongjung
McLaren, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. R.	...	...	...	A.P.	Chinju
McClennan, Miss E. A.	...	...	...	C.P.	Hoiryung
McMillan, Miss K., M.D.	...	...	...	C.P.	Hamheung
McMurphy, Miss Ada	...	...	...	P.S.	Mokpo
McMourtrie, Mr. Robert	...	...	...	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
McFee, Miss L.	...	...	...	A.P.	Kyumasan
MeQueen, Miss Anna	...	...	...	P.S.	Kwangju
McRae, Rev. and Mrs. D. M.	...	...	...	C.P.	Kamheung

McRea, Rev. and Mrs. F. I. F. ... ..	A.P.	Kyumasan
Mansfield, Dr. and Mrs. T. D. ... ..	C.P.	Seoul
Marker, Miss J. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Martin, Miss Julia ... ..	P.S.	Mokpo
Martin, Dr. and Mrs. S. H. ... ..	C.P.	Yongjung
Matthews, Miss Esther ... ..	P.S.	Mokpo
Menzies, Miss B. ... ..	A.P.	Fusanchin
Miller, Miss E. ... ..	M.N.	Yeonbyen
Miller, Rev. and Mrs. E. H. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Miller, Rev. and Mrs. F. S. ... ..	P.N.	Chungju
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. B., B.F.B.S. ...		Seoul
Miller, Miss L. A. ... ..	M.N.	Chemulpo
Mingledorff, Rev. and Mrs. O. P. ... ..	M.S.	Wonsan
Moffitt, Rev. and Mrs. S.A., D.D. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Moore, Rev. and Mrs. J. Z., D.D. ... ..	M.N.	Pyeng Yang
Morris, Rev. and Mrs. C. D. ... ..	M.N.	Wonju
Mowry, Rev. and Mrs. E. M. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Meyers, Miss M. D. ... ..	M.S.	Seoul

## N

Napier, Miss G. ... ..	A.P.	Kyumasan
Newlan, Rev. and Mrs. L. T. ... ..	P.S.	Kwanju
Nicholas, Miss L. E. ... ..	M.S.	Songdo
Nisbet, Rev. J. S., D.D. ... ..	P.S.	Mokpo
Noble, Rev. and Mrs. W. A., D.D. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Norton, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. ... ..	M.N.	Haiju
Noyes, Miss A. D. ... ..	M.S.	Wonsan

## O

Oliver, Miss B. ... ..	M.S.	Choonchun
Overman, Miss L. B. ... ..	M.N.	Chemulpo
Owens, Mr. G. W., M.D. ... ..	P.S.	Kwangju
Owens, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul

## P

Palethorpe, Miss E. M. ... ..	C.P.	Yongjung
Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. ... ..	P.S.	Pyeng Yang
Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. ... ..	P.S.	Kunsan
Phillips, Rev. and Mrs. C. L. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Peters, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. ... ..	P.N.	Chairyung
Pollard, Miss H. E. ... ..	P.N.	Ta ku
Preston, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. ... ..	P.S.	Soonchun
Proctor, Rev. and Mrs. S. J. ... ..	C.P.	Songjin
Pye, Miss O. F. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul

## R

Randle, Miss P. G. ... ..	M.S.	Songdo
Rehrer, Miss J. M. ... ..	P.N.	Kangkei
Reed, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. ... ..	M.S.	Songdo
Reiner, Miss E. M. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Reiner, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang



Reynolds, Mr. J. B. ... ..	P.S.	Chunju
Reynolds, Rev. and Mrs. W. D., D.D. ... ..	P.S.	Chunju
Rhodes, Rev. and Mrs. H. A. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Robb, Rev. and Mrs. A. F. ... ..	C.P.	Hamheung
Robb, Miss J. B.... ..	C.P.	Hamheung
Robbins, Miss H. P. ... ..	M.N.	Pyeng Yang
Roberts, Miss E. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Roberts, Rev. and Mrs. S. L. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. J. McL. ... ..	P.S.	Soonchun
Rogers, Miss M. M. ... ..	C.P.	Songjin
Ross, Rev. and Mrs. A. R. ... ..	C.P.	Songjin
Ross, Rev. and Mrs. C. ril, Ph.D. ... ..	P.N.	Syenchung
Ross, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. ... ..	M.S.	Wonsan

## S

Salmon, Miss Bessie ... ..	M.N.	Yengbyen
Samuel, Miss J. ... ..	P.N.	Syenchun
Sheffley, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Schoffield, Dr. and Mrs. F. W.... ..	C.P.	Seoul
Scott, Miss S. M. ... ..	A.P.	Kuchang
Scott, Rev. and Mrs. W. ... ..	C.P.	Yongju g
Sharpe, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. ... ..	P.N.	Chairyung
Sharpe, Mrs. R. A. ... ..	M.N.	Kongju
Sharrocks, Mrs. ... ..	P.N.	Syenchun
Shepping, Miss E. J. ... ..	P.S.	Kwa gju
Shields, Miss E. L. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Skinner, Miss A. G. M. ... ..	A.P.	Tongyeng
Smith, Miss B. A. ... ..	M.S.	Seoul
Smith, Rev. and Mrs. F. H. ... ..	M.N.	Se ul
Smith, Dr. and Mrs. R. K. ... ..	P.N.	Antung
Snively, Miss G.... ..	M.N.	Wonju
Snook, Miss V. L. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Soltan, Rev. and Mrs. T. S. ... ..	P.N.	Makden
Stevens, Miss B. I. ... ..	P.N.	Sy nchun
Stewart, Mrs. M. S., D.D. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Stites, Dr. and Mrs. F. M.... ..	M.S.	Seoul
Stokes, Rev. and Mrs. M. B. ... ..	M.S.	Choonchun
Swallen, Rev. and Mrs. W. L., D.D. ... ..	M.N.	Pyeng Yang
Swearer, Miss M. L. ... ..	M.N.	Kongju
Swinehart, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. ... ..	P.S.	Kwangju
Switzer, Miss M.... ..	P.N.	Taiku

## T

Tate, Rev. and Mrs. L.B. ... ..	P.S.	Chunju
Tate, Miss M. S. ... ..	P.S.	Chunju
Tait, Miss M. ... ..	A.P.	Kuchang
Talmage, Rev. and Mrs. J. V. N. ... ..	P.S.	Kwangju
Taylor, Rev. and Mr. Corwin ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Taylor, Rev. and Mrs. J. O. J. ... ..	M.S.	Choonchun
Taylor, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W.... ..	A.P.	Tongyeng
Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. F. J. ... ..	A.P.	Kuchang
Thomas, Mrs. J. C. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang

Thomas, Miss M. ... ..	C.P.	Songjin
Tinsley, Miss H. ... ..	M.S.	Seoul
Tipton, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. ... ..	P.N.	Syenchun
Toms, Rev. and Mrs. J. U. S. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Trissel, Miss M. V. ... ..	M.N.	Pyeng Yang
Tucker, Misses B. ... ..	M.S.	Seoul
Turner, Miss C. ... ..	M.S.	Choonchun
Turner, Rev. and Mrs. V. R. ... ..	M.S.	Songdo
Tuttle, Miss O. M. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul

## U

Underwood, Mrs. H. G., M.D. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Underwood, Rev. and Mrs. H. H. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul

## V

Vanbuskirk, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. D. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Vandlee, Miss E. M. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Vesey, Rev. and Mrs. F. G. ... ..	M.S.	Seoul

## W

Wachs, Rev. and Mrs. V. H. ... ..	M.N.	Haiju
Wagner, Miss E. ... ..	M.S.	Songdo
Walker, Miss E. ... ..	P.S.	Kwangju
Wallace, Rev. G. A. ... ..	P.N.	Chairyung
Walter, Miss A. J. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Wambold, Miss K. ... ..	P.N.	Seoul
Wasson, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. ... ..	M.S.	Songdo
Watson, Rev. and Mrs. R. D. ... ..	A.P.	Tongyeng
Weems, Rev. and Mrs. C. N. ... ..	M.S.	Songdo
Welch, Rev. Bishop and Mrs. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Welbon, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. ... ..	P.N.	Pyeng Yang
Whitelaw, Miss J. ... ..	C.P.	Seoul
Whiting, Rev. H. C., M.D. ... ..	P.N.	Chairyung
Whittemore, Rev. and Mrs. N. C. ... ..	P.N.	Syenchun
Williams, Rev. and Mrs. F. E. C. ... ..	M.N.	Kongju
Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. R. M. ... ..	P.S.	Kwangju
Winn, Rev. S. D. ... ..	P.S.	Chunju
Winn, Miss E. A. ... ..	P.S.	Chunju
Winn, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. ... ..	P.N.	Kangkei
Winn, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. ... ..	P.N.	Antong
Withers, Miss M. ... ..	A.P.	Kyumasun
Wood, Miss L. ... ..	M.N.	Seoul
Wright, Rev. and Mrs. A. C. ... ..	A.P.	Fusanchin

## Y

Young, Rev. Mrs. and L. L. ... ..	C.P.	Hamheung
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**The Baby Korea.**



# GENERAL STATISTICS FOR KOREA

## TOTAL FORCE, CONSTITUENCY & COMMUNICANTS

Name of Mission Description	Northern	Southern	Northern	Southern	Canadian	Australian	English	Seventh	Totals
	Methodist	Methodist	Presbyterian	Presbyterian	Presbyterian	Presbyterian	Church Mission	Day Adventists	
Population ... ..	3,264,836	1,498,852	5,671,977	2,951,481	1,564,936	1,748,148	—	—	16,700,230
Date first Opening ... ..	1885	1896	1884	1893	1898	1895	—	1905	—
Foreign Ordained force ... ..	10	15	29	21	13	10	8	6	112
Foreign Medical force ... ..	4	4	10	5	4	3	1	2	33
Other Unordained foreign force (Men) ... ..	5	2	16	3	—	—	—	1	27
Foreign Nurses ... ..	2	2	7	5	4	—	—	2	22
Total foreign force (Men) ... ..	19	21	55	29	17	12	9	9	171
Total foreign force (Women) ... ..	26	19	29	16	14	14	7	3	128
Wives ... ..	18	21	54	23	16	11	—	10	153
Total foreign force (Men & Women) ... ..	63	61	138	68	47	37	16	22	452
Total Pastors & Evangelists ... ..	406	124	635	135	108	52	38	95	1,593
Total Korean Teachers ... ..	289	134	591	113	150	41	—	23	1,341
Total Korean Medical force ... ..	73	48	105	73	37	16	—	6	358
Total Employed Korean force ... ..	768	336	1,331	321	295	109	38	124	3,292
Total Communicants ... ..	12,346	5,765	48,536	7,073	4,522	3,936	2,705	1,858	86,741
Total Christian Constituency... ..	43,901	10,740	117,137	13,341	13,601	9,070	4,355	2,887	215,032
Total Sunday School Students ... ..	26,740	5,911	121,651	8,612	12,691	5,463	—	1,858	182,926
L. P. Students ... ..	2,210	199	6,345	1,656	1,924	275	—	186	12,795
H. P. Students ... ..	2,890	1,336	6,346	110	2,246	386	—	100	13,414
M. S. Students ... ..	620	—	1,224	74	415	64	—	70	2,467
N. S. Students ... ..	140	140	70	—	—	—	—	—	350
Mission Hospitals ... ..	5	3	7	5	5	1	1	1	28
Hospital Beds (Men) ... ..	78	46	136	123	67	40	—	7	497
Hospital Beds (Women) ... ..	52	32	91	82	45	26	—	5	333
Inpatients (Men) ... ..	370	509	2,423	465	754	196	—	49	4,766
Inpatients (Women) ... ..	241	403	1,615	310	503	131	—	25	3,233







